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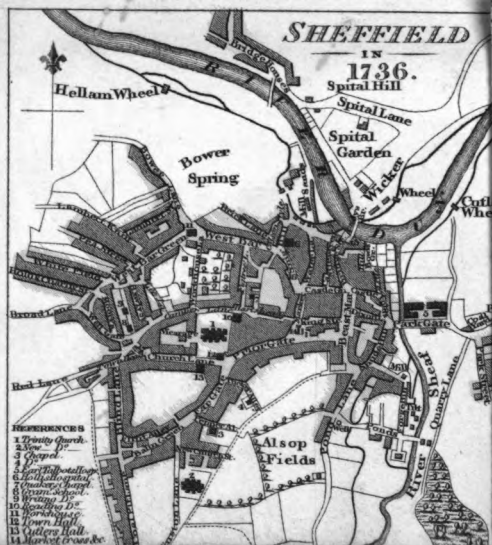

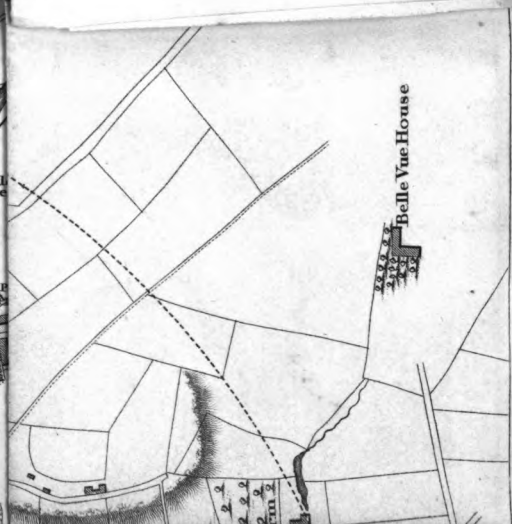

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THE

PICTURE OF SHEFFIELD;

OR

AN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

VIEW OF THE TOWN OF SHEFFIELD,

In the County of York.

Rev. John Holland

"Happy Britannia! Where the Queen of Arts
Inspiring vigour, Liberty abroad
Walks unconfined, even to thy farthest cots,
And scatters plenty with unsparing hand.
* * * * * *
Full are thy Cities with the Sons of art,
And trade, and joy, in every busy street,
Mingling are heard. THOMSON.

Sheffield:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE RIDGE,
3, KING-STREET.

1824.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY of the subjects in this publication have been ably and largely discussed in the general History of Hallamshire, by the Rev. J. Hunter, a work which places its author in an eminent station as an antiquary and historian. The laborious research, must have formed a task of no ordinary toil and perseverance, and he has exercised it in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon his talents.

To compile such a volume as this without the aid of Mr. Hunter's labors, we confess would be difficult; and to conceal the obligation we owe to such a work would evince a want of candour of which we trust our readers will not see cause to accuse us.

But thus humble as our pretensions are, yet it is presumed we may not be without some claims upon public attention, in presenting a concise and well arranged view of the most essential objects connected with the town of Sheffield, forming a useful Book of reference and amusement for the inhabitant, and a convenient guide for the stranger.

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PLATES.

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THE

PICTURE OF SHEFFIELD.

IN the scale of utility as well as of entertainment topography or local history is admitted to rank high, England amongst the nations of Europe, stands not only unrivalled in arms and laws, but exhibits a striking instance of the power of industry and the cultivation of science and the arts in promoting the wealth and consequence of a nation. Yet these effects can only be accurately and justly estimated by such more particular local information as works like the present are calculated to afford, by pointing out the number and importance of her manufactures, the industry of the people,

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and the other sources of her wealth and power; and few places will abide the strictest scrutiny of this kind better than our own. She will be found to derive from it additional honor and lustre, such as her purest metals derive from the refiners furnace.

When we look back upon the troublous days of our ancestors before the 17th century, history affords us too true a picture of the tyranny of kings and the dissaffection of subjects; and these contrasted with the highly improved state of things at this day, cannot fail to enhance the value of the liberty and prosperity we enjoy, and the obligations we owe to a constitution established at so much expence of blood and treasure, a constitution, which with all its imputed defects, secures to us more valuable privileges and more substantial comforts than are enjoyed by any other people. Thankless indeed are those who read:

> "Of Iron war in ancient barb'rous times,
> When disunited Britain ever bled
> Lost in eternal broil—"

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And feel not the value of the present institutions of their country now she has grown—

"To this deep laid indissoluble state
Where wealth and commerce lift their golden heads
And o'er our labours, liberty and laws,
Impartial watch the wonder of the world!"

Such are the claims of local history upon the public at large, but to those who inhabit the particular spot it has still stronger claims on their regard. They are attached to it by nature and by habit, it is the scene of their early amusements, the spot that contains their relatives and friends, endeared to them by the closest ties, cherished with the fondest affection, and never to be severed but with the cords of life. They cannot read of the origin or rising importance of their native town but with feelings of the deepest interest.

The design of this Work is to describe the town itself—its manufactures—improvements—public buildings—institutions—regulations,—and give such other information as may form

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a useful guide for the stranger, and a book of reference and amusement to the inhabitant.

Sheffield does not possess many claims to regard from the Antiquary, it was however many centuries the seat of an ancient race of nobility whose fortunes are intimately linked with the history of the reigns of those monarchs who swayed the sceptre of these kingdoms before the revolution. The traces of these times are now rapidly disappearing, parks and baronial halls, formerly the scenes of festivity and grandeur, are now the sites of warehouses, and manufactories thronged with busy workmen and surrounded with the bustle of commerce, and the din of the hammer and the engine.

Sheffield is situated in the southern part of the West-Riding of the county of York, bordering upon Derbyshire, in the southern division of the wapentake of Stafforth and Tickhill, and distant from London, 164 miles. It is the capital of the district called Hallamshire, supposed to have been planted by the legion-

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aries of the Roman emperor Adrian, before the Norman conquest.

The extent of this district is not correctly determined, but it may be said to include the three parishes of Sheffield, Handsworth, and Ecclesfield, containing altogether about one hundred thousand acres. In population and importance Sheffield is considered to be the second commercial town in the county. The parish is of great extent, stretching about ten miles in length and an average breadth of about three miles, forming an area of twenty-two thousand acres. The distance of Sheffield from the east and west seas is nearly the same, it is situated on the eastern side of the vast tract of mountains which extends through Westmoreland, Craven, and the Peak, and is finally lost in the morelands of Staffordshire.

The site of the town is a gentle eminence, surrounded by hills of considerable height, and nearly surrounded by the rivers Don, Sheaf, and Porter.

The Don takes its rise near the springs of

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the Mersey, about four miles above Penistone, and taking a south-eastern course it enters the parish of Sheffield at Wardsend, after a run of fifteen miles. The Sheaf (from which the town takes its name) starts from the woody vale in which the abbey of Beauchief is situated, a monastry which at one period of the history of this parish was a place of considerable interest. The river steals silently along its low channel, and receives in its passage the tribute of the Porter, a noisy and rapid stream which rises near Fullwood head, taking a short but beautiful course on the western and southern limits of the town. The Sheaf enters Sheffield at the Park, and shortly empties itself into the Don. The Riveling takes its origin in a wild and high country two miles to the south of Ughill, and separating the parishes of Sheffield and Ecclesfield unites with the Loxley near Mouse-hole Forge; this stream terminates in the Don at Owlerton. The Loxley has but a short run in the parish of Sheffield, its spring being near the village of Bradfield, it flows through a

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desolate country called Loxley chase, which is thought to have given name to the Loxley, so famed in old English ballads.

In the grounds of a most beautiful spot, about four miles from Sheffield, called Little Matlock, (after the famed Matlock in Derbyshire, which it much resembles) is a well which has been named Robin Hood's well from time out of mind, and the ruins of a house are also to be seen, in which it is said that famous marauder first drew his breath. Little Matlock is well worth visiting. There is a house of refreshment at which tea parties may be accommodated.

The Don has now got a considerable accession of importance from these smaller rivers, and takes a north-eastern direction through Attercliffe, Rotherham, Doncaster, and finally terminates in the Ouse, which conveys it to the Humber. None of these rivers are navigable within the parish. The Don has been made navigable as we shall have hereafter to notice; but it does not reach nearer than

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Tinsley, four miles distant. These streams are however of more consequence to the manufactures of Sheffield in another respect. The falls upon them furnish an easily directed and immense power for machinery; and it is certain, that without them it would not have attained its present celebrity as a mart for one of the staple articles of British manufacture.—In a word, though there are many fairer towns than Sheffield itself is, yet its neighbourhood presents such a boundless variety of beautiful rural scenery as it is generally allowed that no other town in the kingdom can equal.

Whilst the Saxons were the proprietors of this neighbourhood it does not clearly appear to what division or parish Sheffield belonged; but from the circumstance of Treeton, five or six miles to the east, having a church at this period, it is probable that it owned a dependance upon that place. When the Normans became the Lords of the soil, it sustained most important changes, four churches were

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erected in the neighbourhood, certain manors were assigned to each for its parish. Sheffield, Bradfield, Ecclesfield, and Handsworth, are the places at which these churches were erected. The two small manors of Grimesthorpe and Attercliffe, together with its own and part of the manor of Hallam were assigned as the parish of Sheffield. These four manors with many other estates in the counties of York and Nottingham, became the property of one individual, forming one entire manor, which was afterwards called the manor of Sheffield, and on which was situated the Castle of its Lord. This manor is described in the doomsday survey taken at the command of William the Conqueror, as being *Terra Rogerii de Busli,* one of the retinue of the Duke of Normandy during his successful invasion of this country. There is nothing which can lead us to determine with great accuracy in what part of this manor stood the Aulo or Hall of its Lord. It is most probable that it was on the Castle-hill at the junction of

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the Don and Sheaf, in the town of Sheffield; for it is certain as early as Henry the Second's reign, this was the site of the Castle of the Norman Lords of Hallamshire, and it is the only stone foundation on which it is likely such an edifice would rest.

The possessions of De Busli seem to have been very extensive in many parts of England, and from that family the manor of Sheffield passed to the house of De Lovetot, but at what period it does not appear.

The De Lovetots evinced great partiality for this portion of their possessions. They selected it from amongst all their Yorkshire estates in which to fix their residence, and from that period may be dated the beginning of an advancement of the interests of the town of Sheffield which they seem to have studied to promote. Indeed the administration of this potent house seems to have been principally directed to advance the general good.

As well as establishing a church they founded an hospital which stood on the east

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side of the town on an eminence, still called the Spital-hill, which continued to afford relief to the poor of Sheffield until the days of Henry the Eighth, who demolished so many of the benevolent institutions of that age. To them also the town owed the great convenience of a bridge over the Don, called Lady's Bridge, and a corn mill, in addition to other advantages which their residence at the Castle secured to it. The town at this time consisted of a few straggling cottages and workshops, reaching from the Castle to the Church, with a few houses towards the river, and perhaps a branch forming what is now named Fargate.

The male line of the De Lovetots terminated in the reign of Henry the Second.—This Lord of Hallamshire left an only daughter Matilda, or Maud, of tender years, and a ward of Henry. Richard, the son and successor of Henry was left with the disposal of her hand, and he selected the son of one of his companions in arms, Gerard de Furnival, a young Norman knight, by which alliance the

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Lordship of Sheffield was transferred to that family.

The house of Furnival seems to have deserted its Norman possessions upon its accession to the property of the De Lovetots, and to have settled in this country. Several members of the family were summoned to Parliament, and Gerard the second attached himself to the interests of King John, from whom, there is a tradition that, he had the honor of a visit at his Castle at Sheffield. After the death of this monarch, De Furnival engaged in one of the expeditions to Palestine, and closed a short but eventful life at Jerusalem, in the year 1219, leaving three sons and as many daughters. His wife survived him many years, and from that time constantly used her maiden name. During the possession of Sheffield by the second Thomas de Furnival, the original Castle was rebuilt or a new structure raised on its site, by virtue of a charter obtained from King Henry the Third, in the 54th year of his reign. The

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Castle contained a chapel, and two chaplains and clerk were kept for administering religious services. Thomas de Furnival did not long survive the completion of his Castle, and he was succeeded by a son of his own name, from whom Sheffield derived a greater accession of interest than from any other member of his house.

In the year 1296, Thomas Lord Furnival obtained a charter from the King for establishing a market to be held every Tuesday, at Sheffield, and a fair to be held every year on the vigil day or morrow of the Holy Trinity, unless they should be found to injure the markets and fairs in the neighbourhood, which it would appear was not the case, as such market and fair have been continued to the present day with the alteration of the time of the fair to the Tuesday following Trinity Sunday.

In the year 1297, he granted to the town a charter, which is very justly esteemed the *magna charta* of the place. Its objects were, firstly, to annul those degrading services by

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which the inhabitants held their tenements of him, and to substitute a stated annual payment in money. The sum fixed was £3. 8s. 9¼d. for the whole town, which continued to be paid for a considerable time under the designation of the burgery rents; when money became depreciated and labour advanced, its collection was discontinued.

Secondly: the charter stipulated for the proper dispensation of municipal justice, by reviving the court baron, which it declared should be held every three weeks as formerly.

And lastly, it enacted that the inhabitants of Sheffield should be free from all exaction of toll throughout the entire district of Hallamshire.

Besides these signal favors bestowed upon the town of Sheffield, he was not unmindful of his tenantry in the more remote parts of the parish. To them also he granted a charter, giving them great privileges for the maintenance of themselves and their cattle. In the latter years of his life, he entered into an ex-

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tensive agreement with the monks of Worksop, by which amongst other matters he exchanged the tithes of his manor of Sheffield for an annual rent in money, This great benefactor to Hallamshire paid the tribute to nature in the year 1332, and was interred in the church of the barefooted friars, at Doncaster. Three more Lords Furnival possessed the manor of Sheffield down to a period 50 years later than this, during which, however, we find nothing worthy of being particularly recorded. William the last Lord Furnival left an only daughter who married Sir Thomas Nevill. They also left one child, a daughter, named Maud, who gave her hand to John Talbot, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury. By this alliance, Hallamshire became the possession of a still more noble family than any that had yet been the Lord of its soil.

Sheffield had at this time acquired some reputation for the manufacture of certain articles of cutlery, particularly for the thwytel or whittle, a kind of knife which was carried

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about the person in those days, by such as were not entitled to wear a sword; and if we judge from the fact that many of the inhabitants made considerable voluntary contributions at this period, for the maintenance of priests to assist in the performance of the religious duties, as well as for the relief of the poor, the construction and repair of roads and bridges, and for other public purposes, we may safely conclude that the benefit of commerce had been felt before the close of the 14th century.

The first of the noble house of Talbot who owned the property of Hallamshire, was a soldier and statesman of considerable reputation. He was called to parliament in 1410, by the title of John Talbot Lord Furnival. In 1412 he was appointed lord justice of Ireland. In the next year, the first of the reign of Henry the Fifth, he was committed to the tower; but was soon liberated and again made viceroy of Ireland, where he remained during five years of danger and difficulty, admini-

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stering the affairs of that island with acknowledged skill. He next performed many public services for his sovereign in France. In 1422, Henry the Fifth died, and a new reign opened upon him with new honors. He was again intrusted with the government of Ireland in 1425; but his services being called for in France, where his name had already become famous as a warrior, the command of the whole English army in that kingdom was given to him. He had there to contend with the renowned Maid of Orleans, and his army was routed at Patay, and he himself made prisoner. He was not released without much difficulty, nor until he had suffered an imprisonment of three or four years. He was again instantly in arms, and as a reward for his services, he was in 1442 created Earl of Shrewsbury. After several years more of active duty, he was killed at the battle of Chatillon, on the 20th of July, 1453; his son John Talbot sharing the same fate with his valorous father.

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His successors, the second and third Earls of Shrewsbury were much less conspicuous characters. John, the second Earl, was a military man, and slain at the battle of Northampton on the 10th of July, 1460, and was interred at Worksop.

John the third Earl was more attached to literature and the muses than to Mars; yet he was not able in those days of turmoil to pursue his studies unmolested. We even find him in the second battle of St. Alban's, at the early age of 14; but after encountering a few more of the troubles of those times, he died in the flower of life, at Coventry, in 1473, aged twenty-five. He had married Catharine, daughter of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, and sister to Henry, Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded at Salisbury in the time of Richard the Third, by whom he had two sons, George his successor, and Thomas who died in childhood.

George, the fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, was only four years old when he became Lord of

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Sheffield and Hallamshire. He soon evinced a desire to improve his property by building; and as hitherto there had been no other mansion at Sheffield but the Castle, he set about erecting a noble country residence in the centre of his Park, a most beautiful and retired spot about two miles from the town. This edifice was completed in the early part of the reign of Henry the Eighth, and was furnished in a style of splendor, befitting the rank of its owner. It was sometimes called the Lodge, and at other times Sheffield Manor; its ruins, the last tower of which fell about a year ago, bear the name of the Manor or Manor House, to this day. This Earl was called to the privy council by his sovereign, Henry the Eighth, and was made steward of his household early in his reign. In 1513 he was at the siege of Terouenne; and in 1520 he was present at the memorable interview between the kings of England and France in the Champs de drap d'or.

Cardinal Wolsey was at this time in the

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zenith of glory and power, but his haughty and insolent demeanor to the nobility who under more conciliatory measures would have been with difficulty soothed, to his rapid elevation from the humble condition of a butcher's son to be second only to his Sovereign in splendour and authority; as well as his overbearing conduct to every man who was so unfortunate as to be near him, began to shew its consequences in the year 1530. Sheffield was one of the places which witnessed the abasement of the haughty Cardinal, and the circumstances we have here to relate strikingly exemplify the words which the immortal Shakspeare has attributed to him:

——————————"Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man who hangs on Princes favors!"

The Earl of Northumberland, son in law to the Earl of Shrewsbury was dispatched to arrest him at Cawood, in this county, with orders to deliver him to the custody of the Earl of

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Shrewsbury. They left Cawood, on Sunday November the 6th, and passing through Pontefract and Doncaster reached Sheffield Manor on the 8th, where he was received with great courteousness; the Earl, his Countess, and all the household standing without the gates to welcome his arrival. He remained at the Manor sixteen days in a state of excessive melancholy, notwithstanding the kindness of the Earl and his family, who treated him more as a guest than a prisoner. Cavendish, his gentleman usher, has given us the following particulars of this occurrence. "When he alighted, the Earl receaved him with muche honour, and embraced my Lorde sayeinge these wordes: My Lorde quoth he, your Grace his moste heartilye welcome unto me, and I ame glade to see youe here in my poore lodge where I have longe desired to see youe, and muche more gladder if ye had come after another sorte.' "Ah my gentle Lorde of Shrewsburie quoth my Lorde, I heartilye thank youe, and although I have cause to lament, yet as a faithful harte maye I doe re-

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joice, that my chaunce is to come into the custodie of so noble a person, whose approved honour and wisdome hath alwaies bene right well knowne to all noble estats. And Sir, howsoever myne accusers have used their accusacons againste me, this I knowe, and so before your Lordshipp and all the worlde I doe proteste that my demeanor and proceeding have alwaies bene bothe juste and loyall towards my Sov'raigne and liege Lorde, of whose usage in his graces affairs your Lordshipp hathe hadd good experience. And even accordinge to my truthe, so I beseeche God help me." After the Earl of Shrewsbury had expressed his belief of the truth of his protestation, and the usual salutations had been interchanged, they walked arm in arm to the Cardinal's apartments. His dejection increased daily, and although the Earl exerted himself to afford him comfort, "yet he would lament so pitiouslie yt it woulde make my Lorde of Shrewsburie to be verie heavie for his grefe." He had not been above a week at the Manor when he was seized with an attack

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of dysentery, and his medical attendant predicted that he could not survive many days. Sir William Kingston, Lieutenant of the Tower, arrived a few days afterwards with a guard to convey the Cardinal to London, for trial, and notwithstanding his severe illness he was hurried on his road mounted on a mule! He slept the first night after his departure at Hardwicke Hall: the next at Nottingham, and on the third, he reached Leicester Abbey. He had suffered much from the disorder on the road, and became so weak as scarcely to be able to sit upon his mule. He was received at Leicester Abbey with great respect by the Abbot and all his Convent,—"To whome my Lorde saide, 'Father Abbot, I am come hether to leave my bones amonge you,' or as Shakspeare says of him,

——————— "O, Father Abbot!
An old man, broken with the storms of state
Is come to lay his weary bones among you;
Give him a little earth for charity."

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and this was on the night of Saturday, and his illness was protracted but two days longer; he expired on the Monday following.

Thus died wretched and forsaken, Cardinal Wolsey; a man who had risen from comparative insignificance to direct the councils of his Sovereign, to whom even Kings shewed a courtesy seldom exceeded between themselves, but whose pride and insolence hurled him from the eminence he had attained and shewed him the insecurity of a station unworthily obtained and unbecomingly supported; a station combining in itself the inconsistences of ecclesiastical and political rank, and held at the will of a capricious Monarch. Well might he exclaim:

> "Had I but served my God with half the zeal
> I've serv'd my King, he would not in mine old age
> Have left me naked to mine enemies."

In thus viewing the fall of Cardinal Wolsey, we cannot fail to be struck with the fitness of the soliloquy which Shakspeare has attributed to him.

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"So farewell to the little good you bear me;
Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness.
This is the state of man; To day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,
And when he thinks good easy man, full surely
His greatness is ripening—nips his root
And then he falls as I do. I have ventured
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders
This many summers in the sea of glory,
But far beyond my depth; my high blown pride
At length broke under me, and now has left me
Weary and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me.
Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate ye!"

The Earl of Shrewsbury was now far advanced in years. He made his will on the 21st of August, 1537, directing that his body should be laid in the parish Church of Sheffield, near Ann his first Countess, and departed this life on the 26th of July, 1538, at Winfield Manor, in Derbyshire. A sepulchral Chapel had been

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erected in or adjoining the parish Church, in which his first wife was interred; and his funeral was solemnized here in the month of March following his decease.

Francis the fifth Earl of Shrewsbury, was born at Sheffield Castle, in 1500. He seems to have been held in much esteem by Henry the Eighth, was engaged in many active and important services for him, and was one of the thirteen mourners at his funeral. He held appointments under Edward the Sixth, and was one of the chief mourners at his funeral also. He was likewise in high favor at the court of Queen Mary, and held many important offices during her reign. He was now to witness the accession of a fourth Sovereign in the person of Elizabeth, and was admitted to her privy council; but he died two years afterwards and was buried in the vault prepared by his father at Sheffield.

George, the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury had been engaged in the border wars in his youth, and was taking an active part in the admini-

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stration of Elizabeth, when he succeeded to the great estates of his family.

This Earl was called upon to perform an arduous and painful duty to his Queen, in having committed to his care the custody of the young, the beautiful, the accomplished, the unfortunate, the persecuted Mary Queen of Scots, and the annals of Sheffield become associated with the affecting story of this oppressed and unhappy lady for a period of twelve years. It is impossible in commencing our brief detail of her incarceration at this place to resist the feelings of pity for her sufferings, and indignation for the heart that could devise them; whether we consider her guilty or innocent of the charges attributed to her. Her beauty, her rank, her learning, her talents, her many accomplishments give a high interest to her misfortunes, and may seem to excite a feeling in her favor which alone can induce us to advocate her cause; but in any individual similar sufferings are severe and afflicting; and with prince or peasant equally trying is "That sick-

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ness of the heart which arises from hope deferred." Touching indeed is that lament which the bard of her country has written for her:

"Now blooms the lily by the bank,
The primrose down the brae;
The hawthorn's budding in the glen
And milk white is the slae:
The meanest hind in fair Scotland
May rove these sweets amang,
But I the Queen of a' Scotland
Maun lie in prison strang"—

Her generous reliance on the sympathy, if not the affection or the justice of her kinswoman, the Queen of England, for protection, met with a return that was at once cruel and unmerited; and as her country's poet has continued we may justly charge it upon Elizabeth in this treatment of her helpless cousin:

"The weeping blood in woman's breast
Was never known to thee;
Nor the balm that drops on wounds of woe,
Frae woman's pitying e'e."

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Queen Mary escaping from the Castle of Lochleven, landed at Workington, in Cumberland, on the 17th of May, 1568, and lost no time in addressing a respectful letter to Elizabeth to implore her protection. Elizabeth immediately dispatched Sir Francis Knolles to attend her, and she was soon afterwards placed in confinement in the Castle of Lord Scrope, at Bolton. She was moved from this asylum on the second of February following, to the Castle of Tutbury, in Staffordshire, a seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury's, to whose custody Elizabeth had assigned her, much against the inclination of the Earl who seems to have considered the trust as dangerous and irksome, yet did not dare to oppose the will of his tyrannical mistress. Here Mary received many mortifications, and the Earl of Shrewsbury many instances of that suspicion which is ever allied to unprincipled acts, from the hands of Elizabeth. The ill state of the Earl's health obliged him to leave his charge for a short time to take the benefit of the waters at Bux-

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ton, for which he received a severe reprimand from his Queen, who availed herself of this circumstance as an excuse for placing the Earl of Huntingdon in his house as an additional guard upon Mary, and a spy upon Shrewsbury. Mary had an avowed dread and dislike to this nobleman, and such an appointment, attended with other vexatious orders and restrictions of her comforts, was but the commencement of those persecutions she was doomed to endure. She was removed to Sheffield Castle, in 1570. Here she was subject to more rigorous confinement than before, and an attempt to relieve her in which Thomas Duke of Norfolk was detected, gave a colouring to still stricter orders from Elizabeth.

The Earl of Shrewsbury presided as high Steward at the trial of this unfortunate Duke of Norfolk, and it fell to his painful lot to pronounce the sentence of death upon him.

It may here be remarked, that it was little imagined on this occasion that a grandson of this nobleman whom Shrewsbury had con-

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demned to the scaffold, would afterwards become the inheritor of that very Castle in which the unfortunate cause of the Duke's misfortunes was imprisoned, by an alliance with Shrewsbury's grand-daughter.

Mary was removed from Sheffield Castle to the Manor House shortly after this, and was kept under the same cruel restrictions as before, "good numbers of men continually armed, watched her day and night, and both under her windows, over her chamber, and of every syde her, so that unless she could transforme herselfe to a fly or a mouse, it was impossible that she should 'scape."

Shrewsbury's natural kindness became totally dissipated, by the suspicions which any lenity shewn to his prisoner invariably created with Elizabeth, and the manner in which he felt compelled to treat the wretched victim of this unrelenting Queen, deeply injured her health, and destroyed all the little mitigations of her sufferings which her own cheerful disposition and the intercourse with her favourite attend-

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ants might have afforded her. She frequently complained of her barbarous treatment, but in vain. "Without fresh air" (she says,) "not allowed necessary exercise, she had become so weak that she was obliged to be carried by her servants when she would pass from room to room."

By the repeated intercession of foreign ambassadors she obtained permission to visit Buxton occasionally; but this was not done without the strictest precautions to secure the continuance of her miserable captivity. These visits were very short. She returned to the Manor and spent her days in the most unhappy and mysterious seclusion. Her time was principally spent in needle work; but she was a proficient in a variety of the highest accomplishments, and poetry and music were her frequent amusements. She left Sheffield in 1584, and was taken to Winfield, and from thence to her old prison at Tutbury. From Tutbury she was removed in 1586, to Chartley, and from thence to Fotheringay, where she

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was beheaded on the 8th of February, 1587, evincing in her last moments all the fortitude and resignation of a martyr.

Thus perished the unfortunate Mary, a victim to the jealousy or hatred of the implacable Elizabeth rather than to the demand of retributive justice. She however, with all her vices and with all her virtues as well as her unfeeling kinswoman, have gone to the judgment seat of that God who knoweth the secrets of their hearts. At that awful tribunal we must leave them, and shall conclude this part of our history with the following beautiful and appropriate lines which are rendered of deep interest from the circumstance of their being the effusion of an accomplished and amiable young lady born on the spot*.

" Well, *rest to thine ashes*, thou beautiful one!
To a deep secret chamber thy relics are gone;

* Miss Roberts, of Park Grange, Author of the Poetical part of " Royal Exile."

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The power that was hated for ever is o'er;
The lips that have anger'd can anger no more:
The charms that were envied for ever retire;
—— Oh! with them let slander and hatred expire.
O'er *the grave* be no banners triumphantly spread;
Let the voice of reproaches disturb not *the dead;*
But child of misfortuue, the tear be thine own,
That springs from the heart where misfortune is known.
Let beauty bend low o'er a beauty more bright,
Which fate unpropitious so early could blight,
Let youth o'er thy grave heave a sigh on her way,
Who to anguish and suffering in youth wert a prey;
And the nymphs and the Naiads who flit round yon seat,
The home of thy sorrows, their favorite retreat*:
Oh, still let them linger to grace the wild scene,
And hollow the region *where* MARY *has been.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury returned to the Manor in the year 1585, and shortly afterwards built for himself the splendid monument in the Church of Sheffield which still

* Sheffield Manor House.

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remains. He died here on the 18th of November, 1590, and was succeeded by his son Gilbert.

This seventh Earl of Shrewsbury was born on the 20th of November, 1553, and the greater part of whose life was imbittered by violent dissentions in his own family, and amongst the neighbouring gentry and his tenants, was admitted to honors and distinction by his Queen, and employed in many public services. He sat upon the trial of the Earl of Essex, in 1600; and on the Queen's death in 1603, he signed the proclamation of King James, and had the honor to entertain that monarch at his house at Worksop on his road from Edinburgh, to ascend the English throne. The Earl did not receive honors or employment from King James, with the exception of his being retained in the privy council. He died in London on the 8th of May, 1616, and was buried in the vault at Sheffield.

This Earl was the last of the male line of the house of Talbot, who inherited the estates of Hallamshire.

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The Lady Alethea Talbot youngest daughter and co-heiress of the Earl of Shrewsbury married in 1606, to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surry, Earl Marshall of England, the only son of Philip, Earl of Arundel, who died in prison in the reign of Elizabeth. This Earl presented to an effeminate court, a pattern of primitive nobility, a liberal encourager of the arts, he spared neither expense nor trouble in procuring specimens of ancient art for those who could not visit the countries which produced them. By this alliance the property was transferred to the noble family of Howard, by which it is possessed to this day.

Sheffield was at this time an improving manufacturing town, as well as the seat of an ancient family of the nobility surrounded by their extensive domain, a connexion too anamalous to continue long; the dirt and smoke of the forges being ill suited to the taste of a nobleman whose pleasures would be calculated to throw no few obstructions in the way of commercial enterprize. The Earl of Arundel

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did not, like the former inheritors of this district, reside upon his Hallamshire property, he continued at his seat at Arundel until the commencement of the civil wars in the reign of Charles the First, when he retired to Italy where he died in 1546.

Sheffield was now become the scene of war. The mighty conflicts between Charles the First and his Parliament were now commencing, and the people of Sheffield were zealously alive to the question. The town and neighbourhood are represented as being much disaffected to the King, great numbers joined the standards of the Parliamentarians, and General Sir John Gell marched in from Derbyshire with the army of the Parliament, took military possession of the Town and Castle; but the Earl of Newcastle at the head of 8000 men had also entered Yorkshire by a different direction, and proceeded as far as York; finding it already well defended, he advanced southward, were the people were more generally in favor of the Parliament; and after placing

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garrisons at the various towns on his road, he reached Wakefield, were a garrison had been stationed by Lord Fairfax, the commander of the Parliament army, but it soon surrendered, and the Earl of Newcastle made the town the head quarters of his army. He continued to march southward with a strong body of troops. Rotherham was in possession of the enemy, and refusing to yield, he commenced an attack upon it and took it by storm. He then marched to Sheffield, and such was the panic he occasioned, that the Parliamentarians quitted both the Town and Castle with the utmost precipitation and fled into Derbyshire. The Sheffielders were most of them reduced to their allegiance, and many joined the royal army, a part of which was placed as a garrison in the Castle under the command of Sir William Saville, who was soon called into more active service, and Major Thomas Beaumont of the ancient family of that name, of Whitely Hall, appointed deputy governor of the Town and Castle. The re-

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mainder of the royal army returned to York, and Major Beaumont retained possession of the Town and Castle of Sheffield until after the battle of Marston Moor, near York, on the 2nd of July, 1644, when the Parliament army under the Earl of Manchester obtained a complete victory, and the Earl of Newcastle hastily left the kingdom. On the 1st of August following, the Earl of Manchester dispatched Major Crawford and Colonel Pickering with an army of 12,000 infantry to attack the Castle of Sheffield.

A summons was sent to Major Beaumont, requiring him to surrender; but receiving an insulting reply, the Parliamentarians entered the town and instantly commenced erecting batteries within sixty yards of the outworks, and kept their cannon playing upon the fortress for twenty-four hours without making any visible impression. Finding that the siege was likely to be protracted, they made application to Lord Fairfax for more effective cannon, who sent them a large field piece called

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the *Queen's pocket pistol,* from which such a heavy fire was poured upon the Castle, that the garrison was obliged to capitulate on the 10th of August, 1644. The Castle was afterwards demolished by order of Parliament, in 1646, but the work of destruction did not begin till 1648.

The heads of the house of Howard espoused the cause of King Charles in this internal warfare, and having retired to the continent before its termination, their estates at Sheffield were seized by order of the Parliament, but restored to the Earl of Arundel in November, 1648, on payment of £6000 as a composition.

The Castle was not so much destroyed as to exclude all hope of its being restored to an habitable state, and the Earl soon afterwards ordered its repair to be commenced; but it proved a fruitless task, its walls were never reared again, and scarcely any vestiges of it now remain; but the vaults, and many of the large stones were preserved, and form portions of buildings in Sheffield at the present time.

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The place were this noble edifice stood is called Castle Hill; and Castle Green, Castle Orchards, and Castle Ditch, are still the names of places in its neighbourhood.

The Manor did not suffer the slightest injury in the late hostilities; indeed it does not appear to have been a military station of either party. It continued an occasional residence of its noble owner, and the constant abode of his agent for nearly half a century after the demolition of the Castle; but in the year 1706, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk ordered it to be dismantled, and its furniture to be removed, articles of which are still preserved in some of the old houses in the neighbourhood. The Park then became no longer necessary, and it was divided into farms. It still retains its ancient name, "*The Park*," and even where it is built upon, forming a little town of itself, separated from Sheffield by the river Sheaf. *Sheffield Park* is the only name by which it is known to this day; reluctant it would seem to part with

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that title which calls to mind its former magnificence.

Sheffield had to this time been surrounded by immense forests; but the removal of its Lord from the soil, and the rapid improvement of its manufactures, created that spirit of innovation which is not yet at an end. Fullwood and Riveling, as well as the Park, were rich in stately forest trees, which had outlived many generations, and witnessed their transfer from Lord to Lord, themselves retaining all their native beauty and vigour; but these places were now to be deprived of all their sylvan honors. The destruction of the growth of centuries needs not much time to accomplish, and those stately trees which had proudly waved their heads almost as long as Hallamshire had been a name, soon became the dissected stock of the carpenter, or the handles of those tools which were designed to carry on the work of spoliation.

From the time of the removal of the Lord of the manor of Sheffield, it did not make any

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rapid advance in commercial consequence until the commencement of the 18th century. Many causes may be assigned for this, but the principal are the small capitals which the manufacturers possessed, the restrictions by which the trade was encumbered, and the difficulty of communicating with the metropolis, as well as the two ports of Liverpool and Hull, the only mode of conveying the produce of their labours being by pack horses along roads almost impassable.

The following curious document, copies of which are possessed by many persons at this time, will shew the wretched state of the town of Sheffield early in the 17th century.

By a survaie of the towne of Sheffield made the second daie of Januarie, 1615, by twenty-four of the most sufficient inhabitants there, it appeareth that there are in the towne of Sheffield 2207 people, of which there are

725 which are not able to live without the charity of their neighbours. These are all begging poore.

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100 householders which relieve others. These (though the best sorte) are but poor artificers; amonge them there is not one which can keepe a teame on his owne lande, and not above ten who have grounds of their owne that will keepe a cow.

160 householders not able to relieve others, These are such (though they beg not) as are not able to abide the storme of one fortnight's sickness, but woulde be drawn thereby to beggery.

1222 children and servants of the said householders, the greatest part of which are suche as live of small wages, and are constrained to worke sore, to provide themselves necessaries.

From this account it will be seen that Sheffield had much to do to attain even ordinary importance as a manufacturing town. The advancement had now begun, but the progress

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we shall see was very trifling until the dawn of the 18th century. The whittle or knife, had hitherto been the chief, if not the only article manufactured; but scissors, shears, sickles, and scythes were now gradually added to these fabrics.

In 1624, a bill was brought into Parliament by Sir John Savile, entitled, "An Act for the good order and government of the makers of knives, scissors, shears, sickles, and other cutlery wares in Hallamshire, in the county of York, and parts adjoining." This incorporation of the master manufacturers is called the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire, of which we shall treat more fully hereafter.

During the 17th century which we are now about to close, Sheffield had made a greater increase in population and consequence than during any two centuries preceding, but she was still much behind in general improvement. The manufacturers did not venture to extend their connexions beyond their own country,

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and even here doing but a trifling business on their own account; not only the exports being made by London houses, but the home consumption principally supplied by them also; Merchant, one who is concerned in the commercial department only being a personage unknown in Sheffield at this time.

Little progress had likewise been hitherto made in those refinements and acquisitions which constitute the materials of good society. Literature was but little known, education but indifferently attended to, nor had religion produced those fruits of charity and benevolence which are now so conspicuous. There was no library, excepting a few books kept in the church vestry; and the principal place of amusement the castle bowling green: there was no theatre, no assemblies, nor any of those amusements of a higher and more improving kind. What we may ask would be the astonishment of the first Master Cutler and Company were they now to rise from their graves and behold the change which

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time has wrought in their successors? How great would be their amazement at the sight of luxuries of which they had never heard the name, and of accomplishments far above what were learnt even by the court of their good sovereign, King James, in the elegant and convenient habitations of their present descendants.

But with the year 1700, things began to improve. A new spirit of enterprise seemed to be awakened, and we are now about to enter upon the annals of those times which though of less interest to the readers of general history, have great claims upon the attention of the inhabitants of Sheffield.

The town at this time consisted of the following streets, lanes, and passages:

High Street,
Fargate,
Balm Green,
Hollin Lane, or Blind Lane,
Townhead Street,
Pinfold Lane,
Church Lane,
Ratten Row,
Broad-lane,

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Red Croft,
Westbar,
Westbar Green,
Scargill Croft,
Figtree Lane,
New Street,
Dixon Lane,
Shude-hill,
The Ponds,
Jehu Lane,
Campo Lane,
Hartshead,
Snighill,
Irish Cross,
Newhall Street,
Mill Sands,
The Under Wade,
The Isle,
Water Lane,
Castle Green,
Castle Green Head,
Castle Fold,
Castle Hill,
Waingate,
Bullstake,
Pudding Lane, or
King Street,
True Love's Gutter.

In the year 1700, a Town Hall was erected at the south-east corner of the Church yard, where the town business was transacted and the sessions held. In the same year the first Dissenting Chapel was built, called the Upper Chapel, in Norfolk-street, and in 1710, another Meeting-house was erected near to this, called the Nether Chapel. In 1708, a valuable

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charity was instituted for the purpose of clothing, feeding, snd educating poor boys.

About the year 1720, the spirit of improvement advanced with rapid strides. The great hinderance to the extension of the trade of the town, arising from its inland position, and its distance from the Metropolis was much felt, and a great desire was evinced at this period to effect a conveyance by water to some of the neighbouring sea ports.

The river Don, which afforded to the manufacturers such essential service in the preparation of their goods, was found capable of being made of additional consequence as a communication with the German Ocean. This subject had engaged the attention of some persons unconnected with Sheffield as early as 1442, but the river Don was not made navigable higher than Stainford, until the Cutlers of Hallamshire took it in hand in 1721, and in conjunction with the Corporation of Doncaster, laid before the public a plan proposing that the river should be made navigable

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for vessels of thirty tons burthen, as high as Doncaster, and from thence to Sheffield, for vessels of twenty tons. This proposal met with many objections, and it was not until 1726 that an act was obtained, and this only authorised rendering the river navigable as far as Tinsley, three miles from Sheffield.

This however was of great importance to the town, but many inferior obstacles arising to its accomplishment, the corporations of Sheffield and Doncaster were glad to get the business off their hands, and in 1732, their interests were transferred by Act of Parliament to the subscribers, under the name of "The Company of Proprietors of the navigation of the river Don." The company consisted of the corporations of Sheffield and Doncaster, the Town's Trustees of Sheffield, and sixty-six private individuals. The work was completed in 1751, enabling the traders of Sheffield to transport their merchandise to all parts of the world by a water conveyance from within a few miles of the town.

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In the year 1720, the increasing spirit of the town manifested itself in the erection of a new Church dedicated to St. Paul; but in consequence of some misunderstanding it was not consecrated and opened for public worship until 1740.

The prosperity of the town continued rapidly to advance, and was considerably promoted about the middle of this century by the introduction of a new article of manufacture. Mr. Thomas Bolsover, an artizan, being engaged in repairing the handle of a knife which was made of silver and copper, was impressed with the idea that these two metals might be united so as to form a cheap substance which would present an exterior of silver, and of which, articles might be fabricated in every respect equal in appearance to the most elegant productions of solid silver. He established a manufactory of this material, but did not extend its application beyond small trifling articles, such as buttons, snuff boxes, &c.; but about sixteen years after

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this, it engaged the attention of Mr. Joseph Hancock, who commenced the manufacture of silver plated upon copper, on a very extensive scale, and applied it to a very great variety of articles, such as tea urns, coffee pots, candlesticks, trays, cups, &c. &c. which hitherto had only been made of wrought silver.

The advantage of such an addition to the staple manufacture of the town may be readily conceived; many extensive concerns were rapidly established, and Sheffield may be said at this time to be as unrivalled in the manufacture of silver plate, as it is all over the world for its various articles of cutlery.

The introduction of this article amongst the manufacturers of Sheffield gave rise to another in imitation of plate, called Britannia metal, composed of tin, antimony, and lead, of which the same articles were made as the plated metal, and in which a very considerable home and export trade has been for many years carried on with success.

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About the year 1758, the first public brewery was commenced in Sheffield; and extensive works for the purpose of making white lead were established at the south end of the town, on the river Porter. About the same period, a mill for the manufacture of silk was erected near the Don, at the northern termination of the town, but this project failed, and the cotton spinning trade was afterwards pursued upon the same premises, though with little better success. This mill was burnt down in 1792; but its undaunted proprietors soon erected another upon the same site, which was also consumed a few years afterwards. These conflagrations, however, did not prevent another effort being made to establish the cotton trade in Sheffield; a third very large and commodious building was soon completed, and the trade perseveringly pushed, but it made little progress, and was afterwards abandoned as not being congenial to the soil.

The tide of improvement continued to flow with still greater progress from the middle of

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this century. In 1750, Mr. James Broadbent first opened a direct trade with the continent from Sheffield, and thus set an example which has been most extensively and beneficially pursued, sending the name of Sheffield as a mart for cutlery into every quarter of the globe.

The roads which had hitherto been an insurmountable obstacle to the accomplishment of a direct land communication with the metropolis, were now better attended to, and so considerably improved, that a stage waggon was established from London to Sheffield, by Joshua Wright, of Mansfield. But another and greater accommodation next presented itself in the commencement of a stage coach to London, in the year 1760, by Mr. Samuel Glanville, of the Angel Inn. In 1765, the first coffee room was opened by Mr. Holland, at the same Inn.

The trade, population, and buildings of the town, continued to make a surprising and pleasing progress. The good effect of a direct

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communication with the continent soon suggested the trial of America, and to this country likewise a most extensive and successful trade was established.

Thus the accumulation of capital became rapid and encouraging, and produced a renewed spirit of commercial enterprise. Warehouses and manufactories were erected on a scale never before attempted in Sheffield, population increased in an astonishing degree, new streets were projected and completed, and the merchants and manufacturers who had benefitted by this extension of their trade, were building beautiful villas in the vicinity of the town.

About the year 1760, a very great improvement was effected in the making or finishing of scissars. Mr. Robert Hinchcliffe, wishing to produce an article very superior in appearance to any then in use, as a present to a favourite young lady, had the honor of making the first pair of scissars, *hard polished;* which valuable improvement has ever since

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that time been adopted by all manufacturers. To Mr. Hinchcliffe, we are indebted also as the first maker of the *left-handed* scissars, an article suited to his own convenience.

In the year 1770, the first bank was opened in Sheffield, by Mr. Roebuck, which the great increase of trade had rendered particularly desirable, for the accommodation of its merchants and manufacturers.

This rapid advancement of the consequence of the town, produced corresponding improvements in the manners and tastes of the inhabitants. By means of their intercourse with the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom, society underwent a gradual change, new wants were introduced, and new amusements called for. In 1762, an elegant and extensive suite of rooms was erected for balls, assemblies, and other public purposes, in Norfolk-street, by a company of thirty subscribers, and shortly afterwards a theatre was attached to it upon an extensive scale. The shops became greatly increased both in number and variety, and

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presented an assortment of nearly every article of the luxury and fashion of the day.

The introduction of the manufacture of silver plated goods, had also occasioned silver-plate to become an article of manufacture in Sheffield, and a great inconvenience was experienced by the persons engaged in it, being under the necessity of sending every article to London to be stamped. To obviate this, and to encourage the manufacture of silver goods, an Act of Parliament was obtained for the establishment of an Assay Office, which was opened in 1773.

The improvement of the Market-place was the next object to which public spirit was directed. The old Market-place, which was only calculated for one-sixth of the present population of the town, was felt as a great inconvenience, as well to the inhabitants at large as to the country people who came to dispose of their produce, and a petition was presented to the Earl of Surry, (afterwards Duke of Norfolk) the owner of the Market, praying him to

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improve that part of the town. Sheffield was fortunate in finding this nobleman particularly desirous to advance its prosperity. His Lordship readily complied with the request, and in 1784 obtained an Act of Parliament for the purpose, which authorised the removal of the ancient shambles, stalls, and other erections connected with the Market, as well as the old slaughter houses which were then a source of much annoyance, being situated in the very centre of the town adjoining the shambles. The Act also ordered the erection of another Market-place in the same situation, the widening of the adjacent streets, and the removal of the beast market, (from the Bull stake, now called the Hay-market,) to a more convenient place. These important works were conducted under the management of a large body of the principal inhabitants, who were appointed commissioners for the purpose, and on the 31st of August, 1786, the present excellent suite of shambles, occupying the entire area of the Market-place, was opened to the public, to the great satisfaction of all parties.

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At this period, all that extent of ground betwixt Norfolk-street and the river Sheaf consisted of fields, called Alsop fields, the property of the Earl of Surry. A great disposition was shewn to extend the town on this ground, and the Earl readily granted building leases, from time to time, through the interference of his agent, Vincent Eyre, Esq. to whom the town is indebted for some of its principal improvements. This tract of land presents a very different appearance at this day, being covered with some of the best streets, bearing the family names, and titles of its noble proprietor, such as Howard-street, Surry-street, Arundel-street, and a considerable one after his worthy steward, Eyre-street.

The taste for further improvement continued to be displayed towards the end of the 18th century. Reservoirs were formed in the recesses of the mountains, and other works established for supplying the town with water. A great blessing when the coalpits have exhausted all the springs of the neighbourhood,

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and are daily in the habit of laying dry the wells and pumps. In which case it is no small comfort that we can still look to Heaven for the supply of so essential an article of life.

In 1788, a new church was erected, by subscription, upon the glebe land belonging to the vicarage, according to Act of Parliament.

Towards the close of the 18th century, the peace and prosperity of Sheffield experienced a severe depression which involved every class of its inhabitants in a state of dejection.—Those dangerous principles which were at this period producing such lamentable consequences in France, were taking deep root in our own soil, and Sheffield unhappily contained a large party which did not conceal its discontent. But the adherents of government formed also a powerful party in Sheffield, and diplayed great zeal in adopting measures to counteract the designs of their disaffected and misguided neighbours. A volunteer corps of infantry being formed, consisting of 490 men, the minds of the disaffected became more

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and more inflamed, they proceeded to such extremities that the service of this corps became indispensably necessary to preserve the peace of the town; and on one melancholy occasion, when drawn out in Norfolk-street, they were ordered to fire upon the people, when two of their townsmen were shot dead upon the spot, and several were severely wounded.

This state of things could not exist without producing the worst effects upon the commerce of the town, as well as occasioning the most painful disunion amongst those who had hitherto lived in the bond of friendship and unanimity. But better times were at hand. The alarm of an invasion in 1803, dispelled those political animosities which had warred against the best interests of the nation, and the answer to the call, "England expects every man to do his duty," which was displayed by the readiness with which all ranks stood forward to unite against the common enemy, and such loyalty and unanimity will, we trust, always

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signalize the people of this happy land and our townspeople in particular, to fight for their country in the hour of danger, and shewed the security of this

"Blessed spot, this earth, this realm, this England,"

from foreign assaults when its people are united and free.

"Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them! Nought shall make us rue
If Britain to itself do prove but true."

Thus we have rapidly traced the history of Sheffield from the earliest periods to the close of the 18th century; it remains for us to notice the climate and population of the town, character of the inhabitants, &c. before we proceed to give an account of every remarkable object under its proper head. The consequence of Sheffield seems to advance so materially from this period, and the events crowd so much upon us, that a separate ar-

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rangement cannot fail to convey a more correct 'Picture of Sheffield.'

The situation of Sheffield at a distance from marshes and stagnant pools, placed at the junction of two principal rivers, and surrounded by a fine mountainous country, cannot fail of being highly advantageous to the general health of the inhabitants. Occupying a plot of ground gently rising from the Don and Sheaf, every part of the town is open to the purifying breezes from the country, and consequently we find Sheffield less subject to epidemical disorders than most large manufacturing towns. It must indeed be allowed that the atmosphere of Sheffield is exceedingly charged with smoke, but its effects are not found to be in the least injurious to the health of the inhabitants, the higher and middle classes in life being as healthful and robust as those of any other town in the kingdom.

The lower classes in conjunction with those of every place where manufactures are carried on to a great extent, must feel the ill effects

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attendant upon a close confinement during the hours of labour; but at Sheffield it is in a great measure counteracted by many of them occupying small gardens, the cultivation of which contributes to amuse their leisure hours, and affords a greater opportunity of enjoying the benefit of pure air and wholesome exercise.

But there is one body of workmen, the dry grinders, which suffer from the effects of their employment to an extent greatly to be deplored. Their position, when at work, is that of stooping over their grindstones, which turn with great velocity. The effects of such occupation where many are employed in the same apartment may be easily conceived. The imperceptibly small dust both of stone and metal, is inhaled by the workmen, and produces a disease termed 'The Grinder's Asthma.'

As this topic cannot fail to interest every reader of the annals of Sheffield, we shall quote at some length the judicious remarks

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on the subject made by Dr. Knight, in a paper read before the Medical and Surgical Society of Sheffield.

"Until the beginning of the last century," he observes, "Grinding was not a distinct branch of business, but was performed by men who were also engaged in various other departments of the cutlery trade, and who were consequently exposed, but seldom, and then only for a short time, to the injurious effects of the grinding wheel. Up to that time the grinders asthma was not known as a disease peculiar to the grinder. A few years afterwards about the middle of the same century, several grinders were observed to die of complaints nearly similar, the attention of their companions were aroused, and they found the complaint was peculiar to themselves; still however it was far from being general among them, for they worked in large lofty rooms which did not contain more than six or eight stones, were open to the roof, without windows, and generally with

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the cog-wheel in the inside, thus such a complete circulation of air was effected that the small quantity of dust raised from these few stones was soon carried away. Moreover, for several months during each summer they could not work more than four or five hours a day, owing to a scarcity of water."

"About thirty years ago the steam engine was first adapted to the purposes of grinding, and tehn a very important era arrived in the annals of the grinder. He now worked in a small low room where there were ten or twelve stones; the doors and windows were kept almost constantly shut, and a great quantity of dust was necessarily evolved from so many stones, and there was scarcely any circulation of air to carry it away. Unfortunately the steam engine, unlike the stream which formerly supplied his wheel, allowed him no season of relaxation for the recovery of his health. He worked ten or twelve hours a day on an average. If then the grinders asthma were a disease of not unfrequent occurrence

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before, it is probable that its frequency would have been much increased now. Such indeed was the fact, and it is at the present time become so general, that out of 2500 grinders, there are not 35 who have arrived at the age of 50 years, and perhaps not double that number who have reached the age of 45. There are above 80 fork grinders, exclusive of boys, and there is not a single individual amongst them 36 years old!"

These are indeed painful facts, and the consequences are deeply felt, not only by the town of Sheffield, but by the country at large; for when a large family of children are deprived of the protection of their natural guardian, and thrown upon the parish, it is not at all surprising that their wants and their crimes should affect the community.

To discover a remedy for this dreadful evil was unquestionably worthy the attention of the philanthropist, and we are happy to say that it is accomplished.

In 1821, Mr. J. F. Abraham, of Sheffield,

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humanely turned his attention to it, and by repeated scientific and ingenious efforts, succeeded in constructing an apparatus calculated to carry off a very large portion of the injurious dust. His invention consists of a number of magnetic bars affixed to a box placed near to the grindstone, by which the particles of iron are attracted, and a piece of wet sacking upon which the dust is thrown by the revolution of the stone. The grinder is also directed to wear a magnetic collar to collect the particles of iron which escape and fly towards his face. This invention does great credit to Mr. Abraham, both as a man and a philosopher, and obtained for him from the Society of Arts the honorable reward of their gold medal, as well as a distinguished mark of the approbation of his townsmen in the presentation of a superb service of plate.

This apparatus, however, did not answer so perfectly as was expected, owing in a great measure to the constant accumulation of iron upon the magnets, and the trouble necessary

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to keep it in order; yet Mr. Abraham has the honor of having led the way to the accomplishment of an effective invention. His exertions induced Mr. John Elliott to attempt a remedy, and he succeeded in a discovery at once simple and effectual, and which must surprise every one, that it was never before thought of. It is nothing more than a plain wood box placed over the stone to which a chimney of the same material is affixed through which the metal and stone dust evolves, and is conveyed to the outside of the building by the current of air produced in the revolution of the stone. The principle of this invention is so simple, its application so easy, and its efficiency so complete, that it may be reasonably hoped this direful disease which has created such havoc amongst a numerous class of the inhabitants of Sheffield will soon cease to exist. Mr. Elliott was presented by the Society of Arts with their vulcan gold medal; a handsome subscription was raised, to which the Cutlers' company contributed £20, and

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passed him a vote of thanks inscribed upon vellum for his benevolent exertions.

We noticed as we proceeded in the general History of Sheffield, the increase in its population, which ever keeps pace with the increase of trade and riches, and we again advert to it to shew the number of inhabitants at various periods. The first authentic account of the population, we have shewn was in 1615, being at that time 2207 inhabitants, of which number only 260 were householders, and but 100 able to relieve others.

In 1736, the number was 9695, being an increase of 7488, during the 17th century. In the succeeding 20 years, there was an increase of nearly 3000; and in the next 30, the population had doubled itself!

The growing importance of Sheffield may be traced in the following statements of its population.

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POPULATION

OF THE TOWN OF SHEFFIELD, FROM 1615, TO 1796.

A. D.	Houses.	Souls.
1615	....	2207
1736	2152	9695
1755	2667	12001
1788	6161	25141
1796	7657	29013

FROM 1801 TO 1821.

A. D.	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1801	7720	15,482	15,831	31,314
1811	7927	17,387	18,453	35,840
1821	10036	20,815	21,342	42,157

The population of the entire parish of Sheffield in 1821, was 65,275.

Thus we see, that during the last 10 years, the population of the town has increased 6317, and during the last 20 years, 10,843 souls.

The government of the town must next be noticed. Unlike many other large towns, Sheffield cannot boast of its Mayor and Corporation. The power of the Company of

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Cutlers extends only to their own body, and until the year 1818, Sheffield had no advantages over the smallest town in the kingdom. In that year, an act was passed for the better regulation of the town, under the title of "an Act for cleansing, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the town of Sheffield." This Act has been productive of considerable benefit to the town, but much remains yet to which its operation may be extended. There was no provision made in it for a police magistrate. And whilst Sheffield is so fortunate as to possess magistrates so zealously devoted to the public interest as are at present upon the bench, such a provision appears to be totally unnecessary, but a period may arrive when the want of such an institution will be felt.

Commissioners were appointed to carry the act into effect, their officers consist of a Treasurer, Clerk, Surveyor, and Collector. The Commissioners meet at the Town Hall, and the act of seven of such commissioners is a legal proceeding, and three commissioners for

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the purpose of adjournment. The surveyor causes all offenders against the act to appear before the magistrates who sit at the Town Hall every Tuesday and Friday, by whom they are examined and judged accordingly.

The following Gentlemen constitute the present bench of Magistrates.

Hugh Parker, Esq. Woodthorpe,
James A. Stuart Wortley, Esq. M.P. Wortley,
Rev. William Alderson, Aston,
Rev. George Chandler, Treeton,
Rev. John Lowe, Wentworth,
Rev. Stuart Corbett, D.D. Wortley,
Rev. F. S. Miller, Thrybergh.

The Twelve Town's Trustees for the time being.—The Master Cutler, the Senior Warden and Junior Warden for the time being, and the following Gentlemen constitute the Commissioners of the Police:—

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Abraham, J. H.
Arundel, G.
Bacon, H. A.
Bailey, Joseph
Battye, W.
Bayley, Richard
Beet, Jonathan
Birks, Eb.
Blackwell, Josiah
Boothby, Wm.
Bramley, Mr.
Cam, James
Carver, Samuel
Champion, Thomas
Cooper, Thomas
Deakin, James
Dearman, Isaac
Dewsnap, John
Dixon, Mark
Dixon, James
Drabble, James
Eadon, John
Ellison, Michael
Evatt, William
Everet, G. W.
Fenton, B.
Fisher, Robert
Fisher, W.
Frith, Wm.
Frith, Peter
Fox, John
Gainsford, Robert
Gherwin, Jacob
Hall, Wm.
Haslehurst, John
Haslehurst, D.
Hawksworth, George
Heppenstall, John
Howard, Wm.
Hoyland, W.
Hoyland, J. H.
Jessop, Wm.
Jessop, James
Knight, Arnold, M. D.
Lamb, Thomas
Lucas, Samuel
Marriott, George
Marsden, William
Marshall, Jonathan
Maugham, Mark
Montgomery, James
Morton, Thomas

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Nanson, Edward
Newbould, Samuel
Newbould, Thomas
Newton, John
Nicholson, Thomas
Pickslay, Charles
Porter, John
Porter, Thomas
Ramsay, Thomas
Raworth, Joseph
Rawson, Thomas
Raynor, Thomas
Read, Joseph
Revill, Samuel
Rhodes, Eb.
Ridge, George
Robinson, George
Rodgers, William
Rowley, Wm.
Scantlebury, Mr.
Senior, George
Shippam, John
Smith, Joseph
Staniforth, Wm.
Sykes, John
Thomas, Lewis
Thorpe, Wm.
Tillotson, John
Tillotson, George
Todd, Wm.
Turner, Samuel
Vickers, John
Wakefield, Wm.
Walker, Thos.
Watson, Thomas
Webster, John
Wild, James
Willey, Thos.
Wingfield, John
Withers, Benjamin
Younge, Wm. D. D.
Younge, George

Officers of the Police.

Treasurers, Messrs. Walkers, Eyre & Stanley.
Clerk, ...Mr. John Staniforth.

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Surveyor, Mr. F. Fenton.
Collector, Mr. William Wilson.

Constables.

Thomas Smith, Scotland-street,
Thomas Flather, Church-street,
John Waterfall, Castle-street,
Jeremiah Saynor, Town Hall.

Courts Baron had long been established in Sheffield and Ecclesall, and an Act of Parliament was passed in the 29th year of the reign of George the Second, for regulating the proceedings in personal actions in those courts; yet it was found, that as the powers of the said act extended only to recover debts contracted within the respective jurisdictions of the said courts; persons contracting debts within the jurisdiction of one, often to avoid suit, removed into the other, whereby justice was frequently delayed, the proceedings much protracted, and the fees allowed greatly disproportionate to the sums in dispute.

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To obviate these evils, this act was repealed and a new one obtained in June, 1808, by the provisions of which, commissioners are appointed for hearing and determining cases, where the debt does not exceed five pounds, and for administering summary justice between the parties.

The Court is held every third Thursday, at the Town Hall, and is certainly a valuable means of recovering small debts, which could only be effected at great risk and expense in the higher Courts. Clerk of the Court, John Watson, Esq.

The character and manners of the Inhabitants of Sheffield will bear the strictest scrutiny, and though behind many other towns in refinements; their general deportment is such as does great credit to the place. As in all other towns, where commerce is the universal pursuit, the intercourse between the different orders in society is general and unreserved. The disgusting and petty assumptions which the foolish pride of ancestry produces, and

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those narrow-minded and repulsive feelings which are apt to prevail in mixed society, are rarely if ever to be met with in Sheffield. The most prominent features in the general portrait of the inhabitants, are hospitality, benevolence, and social intercourse, wariness, frugality, and generosity without ostentation, and with a very large portion of what is the sure parent of all these virtues genuine attachment to religion.

The disposition for literary and scientific attainments has long displayed itself in Sheffield, and it may at this day be stated, as by no means an exaggerated account, that the inhabitants generally speaking, from the highest to the lowest possess more general information and more solid acquirements than will be found in many other places where their attention is so closely directed to commerce and manufactures. In giving this picture of the general character of the inhabitants, it is a pleasing task to notice the great improvement that has taken place within the last few years,

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amongst every class of the inhabitants, but especially the middle and lower ranks in life, drunkenness and riot were wont to be exhibited in an alarming degree, and with most pernicious effects upon the rising generation, but these disgraceful propensities are now confined exclusively to those who are sunk too low in the scale of society to do much harm except to themselves and their families.

Sheffield has given birth to many characters of a superior order, and in later years especially, has been the native place and residence of several of considerable eminence in literature and science.

We have already noticed Mr. T. Bolsover, as the inventor of the silver-plated material, who introduced this article of manufacture in 1742. Mr. James Hancock, had the honor of first applying it to the fabrication of various articles of plate, which had till then been made of solid silver. But before this period, Sheffield had produced an individual who possessed peculiar claims to rank amongst the eminent men

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of his country, we allude to Dr. Roebuck, the son of Mr. Roebuck, a manufacturer, born in 1718. He received the rudiments of his education at the Grammar School of this place, whence he was removed to Dr. Doddridge's academy, at Northampton, where he had for his school-fellow, the celebrated Akenside, the poet. He settled at Birmingham, in the medical profession, but having made great discoveries in chemistry he was induced to leave that place to establish a manufactory of Sulphuric acid, at Preston Pans, in Scotland. This undertaking proved so successful that he was enabled to embark in a more extensive concern, and with some assistance established the celebrated Lower iron works, in 1759. This also proved a most lucrative concern; but becoming the proprietor of some extensive collieries, near Edinburgh, he got involved in difficulties which compelled him to withdraw his capital from the works, which his talents and know edge had established, and finally terminated in his ruin. He

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died on the 17th of July, 1794, and left behind him many valuable papers and discoveries, the result of his learning and ingenuity. Another eminent native, and contemporary with Dr. Roebuck, was the Rev. James Cawthorne. His father was an upholsterer, in Angel-street, where he was born on the 4th of November, 1719. He also received a part of his education at the Grammar School. He entered college in 1738, and took orders in 1743. He was in the same year elected master of the Grammar School at Tunbridge, which he retained till his death, on the 15th of April, 1761. Mr. Cawthorne's eminence was in poetry, and his works, which were collected and published in 1771, place him in no mean rank amongst the poets of that century. His interest with the muses displayed itself at the early age of 14, in the production of a paraphrase of the 139 psalm, of uncommon merit, as a youthful performance. Some other of his poems were written at the age of 15, and at the age of 17, his Perjured Lover, or

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tragical adventures of Alexis and Brina, issued from Garnett's press in this town. The whole of his works have the reputation of being written in a tasteful and pleasing style, and savour much of the manner of Pope whom he took as his model. Mr. Cawthorne was the brother of Mrs. Goodwin, wife of the late Rev. Edward Goodwin, of this town.

Amongst the eminent men who have resided in this town, are Dr. James, the inventor of the celebrated James's Fever Powder, who was in practice here as a surgeon, in the early part of his life, and Dr. Buchan, author of the 'Domestic Medicine,' who was an inhabitant for some years.

Of four eminent characters connected with Sheffield, we have an elegant description in a speech delivered by Mr. Montgomery, on the establishing of a Literary and Philosophical Society, in Sheffield, whom we shall beg to introduce to our readers in that gentleman's own words:—

"I have never pretended, nor could I

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be guilty of such sophistry and falsehood as to insinuate, that Sheffield can boast of poets, historians, and philosophers, to rival those of Greece and Rome; yet I am prepared to shew that within the present generation, this humble corner of the kingdom has given birth to four men, each of whom may be placed in the first rank of Britons in their respective professions, whether science, literature, or the fine arts,—the late Mr. JONATHAN SALT, in botany; Mr. CHARLES SYLVESTER, in experimental philosophy; the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, in antiquities;—and last and greatest of all, Mr. FRANCIS CHANTREY, in sculpture."

"BOTANY might be presumed to be the last walk of science in which a Sheffield manufacturer would be found, yet within my remembrance there lived in the heart of this town ONE, who was attracted into that path by a peculiarly delicate sense of whatever is beautiful and curious in the lowliest productions of nature. The late JONATHAN SALT,—for he is now no more,—engaged in this in-

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teresting pursuit with such patient ardour and uncloyed delight, that he not only acquired a correct and comprehensive knowledge of plants, but was regarded by the first professors of his day as an ornament and a benefactor to the science, having by his elaborate researches, and discoveries even in this neighbourhood, added something to the stock of general information. A late friend of mine highly gifted with genius, and accomplished in every branch of natural philosophy, was so charmed with the genuine intelligence of Mr. Salt on subjects, with which few have more than a shewy acquaintance, that he considered an hour in his company, when they could freely interchange thoughts, (giving and receiving fresh hints on their favorite topic,) as an hour of privileged enjoyment. With a pleasure which none but botanists can know,—for such congenial spirits do not encounter every day,—they were wont to welcome each other when my friend came to Sheffield. On such occasions, while I have watched their

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countenances and hearkened to their discourse, though from my ignorance I could enjoy but little of the latter, the expression of the former was perfectly intelligible, and highly exhilarating to a spectator who had any thing of human sympathy about him. I have known Mr. Salt mention a certain rare plant as growing in this neighbourhood, when my friend for joy scarcely believing that there was no mistake, desired to be conducted immediately to the spot, and away they went into the depths of the Old Park wood, where the one had the triumph of shewing his discovery, and the other the joy of seeing for the first time (I believe) on British ground, the coy recluse, which was then in full flower."

"There must have been a native elegance in the mind of him, who could thus attach himself to a solitary study, in a range beyond his ordinary occupation; and there must have been an unconquerable love of the science in that man, who, in such circumstances, could make himself master of its terminology, (the

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engraftment of all manner of barbarian words on a classic stock,) and its technical phrases, borrowed from a language in which he was unskilled, except in its adaptation to botany. I cannot choose but envy the pure transports of an enthusiast, who could quietly steal away from the bustle and care, the dirt and meanness, (if I may hazard such a term here,) of the warehouse and the workshops, and visit, according to the season of the year, one locality or other, within his pedestrian circuit, where he knew that he should meet with peculiar plants that flourished there and no where else. Conisborough, the Woodlands, the High Moors, the Peak of Derbyshire, were so many rounds of amusing excursion to him. On every hill, and in every valley, he was welcomed and accompanied by *the Flora* of the scene, who shewed him her loveliest children, crowding in their path, or beautifully scattered throughout her little domain. He is gone, and the places that knew him, know him no more. Who among our youth will tread in his footsteps,

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and be the heirs of his innocent pleasures in the fields both of nature and science? His humble name and praise deserve an apter eulogist than I am. Such as they are, however, these few flowers of speech are gratefully scattered upon his grave by one who at least knew how to respect his modesty and his worth."

"Of another and a bolder cast of mind was CHARLES SYLVESTER. He resolutely broke through every obstruction of narrow circumstances and defective education, and with an energy of thought which no difficulties could repel, forced his passage through all the intricacies of Experimental Philosophy, in search of truth; not merely that he might know what others knew, but that he might find what none had found before. Of him I may say, (accommodating the language of Dr. Johnson respecting Goldsmith,) that there was scarcely a subject of physical science which he did not touch, nor one that he touched which he did not adorn, by throwing some new light on an

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obscure part, or enriching an impoverished one with some valuable acquisition. Galvanism had begun to excite the curiosity of the learned throughout Europe, at the time when Mr. Sylvester was working his way to knowledge and distinction. He seized the novel wonder of the day, and by a series of rigorous tests, with apparatus of his own construction, and in a great measure of his own invention, he added largely to the small stock of facts already ascertained respecting its nature and phenomena. Zinc was a metal comparatively little known and less esteemed, when he in the course of his galvanic operations, was led to search into its properties. In a happy moment he discovered its ductility; and thus, by rendering this refractory substance maleable, our townsman has at least secured an immense reserve of metal, which may hereafter be substituted for copper in plating the bottoms of ships, and in the manufacture of various domestic utensils, should the supply of copper fall short or the price from other causes become too

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expensive. Latterly he has been employed (as at Buxton, by the Duke of Devonshire,) in the architecture of baths for health or luxury, and in the application of air-stoves for diffusing heat through large buildings, on principles carried to perfection by himself. I have been told, that it was Mr. Sylvester who fitted up with culinary and other warming apparatus, the vessels now on their voyage to discover a north west passage, or to ascertain that it cannot be discovered. Our brave countrymen at this hour, in some region of eternal ice, may be enjoying the comfort of an English dinner; for the means of preparing which, in a polar clime, they are indebted to the ingenuity of a native of Sheffield."

"The Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, now of Bath, has done honor to this neighbourhood by a different exhibition of talent. He indeed had the advantage of better early instruction than either of the two former worthies; to which a classical education was afterwards added. His late work, intitled "*Hallamshire,*" has not

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only most accurately illustrated the place that gave him birth, in a topographical view, and given him a name amongst the first antiquaries of the age, but the spirit and ability with which he has portrayed the men and recorded the events of ages gone by, raise him to the dignity of an historian, since on the annals of a small district his pen has conferred the dignity of history. There is a splendid and affecting prediction towards the close of the first Georgic of Virgil, in which the poet, alluding to the field of Philippi, yet reeking with slaughter, anticipates the time, when the husbandman, ploughing the long fallowed ground, shall turn up weapons of death corroded with rust, and stand in amazement to see, disinterred at his feet, the mighty bones of heroes that fell amid the conflict when Roman slew Roman, in worse than civil wars*. After the lapse of many generations, Mr. Hunter has passed his antiquarian plough over his

* Scilicet et tempus veniet, cum finibus illis
Agricola, incurvo terram molitus aratro,

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native soil, and if he has not dislodged rusty javelins, empty helmets, and giant-skeletons, he has done much more. While we range over the adjacent country, with his pages in recollection, we see Hallamshire as it was, not less than as it is. He has rebuilt the Castle at the bridge, and the Manor House on the hill; he has raised from the dust into life and activity again the Talbots and the Howards of the old time. In pomp of chivalry, and followed by long retinues of vassals, our imagination may behold them parading through their magnificent park, where the trees of centuries (long fallen before the desolating axe) are reinstated in their ancient grandeur, and stand thick over

---

Exesa inveniet scabra rubigine pila;
Aut gravibus rastris galeas pulsabit inanes,
Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulcris.
Georg. i. 493-7.

The time will come, when in this dreadful field,
The ploughman shall upturn the spear and shield,
With rugged harrow strike, 'midst clotted dust,
The hollow helmet, half consumed with rust;
Then stop, and gaze in silent wonder there
On mighty bones of warrior-forms laid bare.

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all the ground. Nay, within the very enclosure hallowed by many a sad as well as proud remembrance, where Mary of Scotland, during her cruel captivity, was accustomed to wander and weep with her faithful adherents, we may follow her footsteps,—not only in the light which our learned topographer has thrown around them, but led by a minstrel of her own sex, now living (I believe *born)* where she was a prisoner, and who has sung her sorrows in numbers worthy of the theme, and alike honorable to herself and the poetical character of this vicinity."

"And now I may mention a greater name than any of these. FRANCIS CHANTREY was not indeed a native of this town, but having been born at Norton, in Derbyshire, (four miles hence,) within the limits of this corporation, he belongs to us and is one of us. Whatever previous circumstances very early in life may have taught his eye to look at forms as subjects for his thought, his pencil, or his hand, it was in Sheffield,—after he had been called

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hither from the honorable occupation of husbandry, which "Kings and the awful fathers of mankind" of old did not disdain to follow,—it was in Sheffield that his genius first began to exercise its plastic powers, both in painting and in sculpture. It was in Sheffield that the glorious alternative was presented to him, either to be one among the greatest painters of the age, or to be one alone as the greatest of its sculptors. It was in Sheffield, likewise, after he had made the wiser choice, that he produced his first work in marble; and Sheffield possesses that work, and I trust will possess it till the hand of time, atom by atom, shall have crumbled it to dust."

"While Chantrey was yet a youth, and resident here, there came to the town a statuary of some talent, who taught him as much as he himself knew of the manual and technical arts of modelling and carving in stone. This gentleman executed the two small figures that stand in niches on either side of the doors of our Infirmary.—Several years afterwards,

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when Mr. Chantrey, having improved himself by attendance at the Royal Academy, returned to Sheffield, he modelled four busts of well-known characters here, as large as life. These were such masterly performances, that when it was resolved to erect a monument to the memory of the late Rev. James Wilkinson, and Chantrey, (though he had never yet lifted a chisel to marble,) had the courage to become a candidate for the commission, it was readily entrusted to him by the committee, at the head of whom was the late Dr. Browne, the liberal friend of genius, whether native or adopted, whenever he found it in Sheffield.—This assuredly was the most interesting crisis of the Artist's life—the turning point that should decide the bias of his future course. Having employed a marble-mason to rough-hew the whole, he commenced his task. With a hand trembling yet determined, an eye keenly looking after the effect of every stroke, and a mind flushed with anticipation, yet fluctuating often between hope and fear, doubt,

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agony, and rapture,—perplexities that always accompany *conscious* but *untried* power in the effort to do some great thing,—he pursued his solitary toil, day by day, and night after night, till the form being slowly developed, at length the countenance came out of the stone, and looked its parent in the face!—To know *his* joy, a man must have been *such* a parent. The throes and anguish, however, of that first birth of his genius in marble, enabled that genius thenceforward, with comparative ease, to give being and body to its mightiest conceptions."

"Were I a rich man, who could purchase the costly labors of such a master, I almost think that I could forego the pride of possessing the most successful effort of his later hand, for the nobler pleasure of calling my own the precious bust in yonder church. Works of genius and of taste are not to be valued solely according to their abstract excellence as such, but they may become inestimably more dear to the heart, as well as interesting to the eye,

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in proportion as they awaken thought, feeling, recollection, sympathy,—whether in alliance with the subject itself, the circumstances under which it was undertaken, or the conflict and triumph of the artist in achieving his design. In all these points the plain but admirable monument before us transcends every other that has come or can come from the same hand, since the experienced and renowned proficient can never again be placed on a trial so severe, with an issue so momentous, as the youthful aspirant, unknown and unpractised, had to endure in this first essay of his skill on the block that might eternize his name, or crush his hopes for ever. This, I believe, is the true history of the outset of Mr. Chantrey, a native of this neighbourhood, who was destined thenceforward at his pleasure to give to marble all *but* life, for

——————— "What fine chisel
Could ever yet *cut breath*?"

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Mrs. HOFFLAND, is a native of Sheffield, being a daughter of Mr. Robert Wreaks, who was a partner in a very extensive manufactory, (together with a brother whose son is now at the head of the house.) She was unfortunate in losing her father in her third year; and still more in so far sharing the fate of her mother, that she was herself left a widow with a young child very early in life; losing a most excellent husband, whose death was followed by many other losses, the consequence of those political changes which inevitably affect all commercial men.

After a widowhood of ten or eleven years, she married Mr. Hoffland, now well known as a landscape painter, of decided talents, with whom she removed to the Metropolis. The predilection she had for exercising her faculties as a writer, for the benefit of youth, never, till now perhaps found a leisure for its developement, as she produced several works with great rapidity all of which were very favorably received by the public, but produced little pecuniary

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advantage to the author. She has continued to write at intervals for the last ten years, occasionally interrupted by ill health; and she has lately appeared before the world in 'The Priory', 'Tales of the Manor,' 'The Daughter of a Genius,' and 'Integrity;' all of which evince great talent, and have been approved by the serious, and read with eagerness by the young. The characteristics of her works are pathos, good sense, and that religious tendency which steers clear of all party distinction, and seeks to establish virtue upon the basis of christianity, in a liberal point of view. 'The Son of a Genius', 'The Officer's Widow', 'Ellen the Teacher', 'The Barbadoes Girl', and several other stories for children have been translated into French, by no less a personage than the Baroness de Montalieu, (author of 'Caroline of Lichfield'.) Her last publication is entitled 'Patience, a tale', and like her former, aims at the improvement of youth, in the best sense of the word. When we consider the

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credit which attaches to Sheffield from its connexion with a writer of such celebrity as Mrs. Hoffland, there appears to be a great obligation with the inhabitants to contribute their best assistance to promote the circulation of her estimable works.

Mrs. STERNDALE is a native of and resident in Sheffield, and has distinguished herself by two works of considerable merit, "The Panorama of Youth" was published some years ago, and gained for its fair author a very great portion of public applause. Her last work is 'The Life of a Boy,' and excels the former in literary merit and general interest. Its reception has been already flattering, and places Mrs. Sterndale in a high situation amongst the literary ladies of her country.

A taste for letters, and even considerable literary eminence are often to be found in the most active walks of life. An instance of this is seen in Mr. E. RHODES, of this town, a merchant and manufacturer, who has cultivated polite literature amidst the perplexities of busi-

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ness with great credit and success. His first publication was 'Alfred, an Historical Tragedy', with a collection of miscellaneous Poems, published in 1789, since which he has published many fugitive pieces, but the best performance is his 'Peak Scenery,' a particularly beautiful and interesting work, illustrated with engravings, executed by Cook, from drawings by the celebrated Chantrey.

The following extract is from a review of this elegant work, in the London Magazine, in which, after speaking in terms of commendation respecting the execution of the work, and noticing the risk which must attend such expensive undertakings, the reviewer thus concludes:—"Look at the list of subscribers to the Peak Scenery, and see how cold and insensible the rich and the high-blooded lords and gentlemen of Derbyshire are to the romantic and far famed beauties of their own country. The lords of so many noble mansions and so many green hills, subscribe for some sixty copies—while little smooky and mechanical

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Sheffield subscribes for seventy-five. We love the little town for this—we love it because it beats Birmingham in the manufacture of good steel-bladed knives, and the lords and princes of Derbyshire in the love of literature and art, and the beauties of Peak Scenery. Let all writers of verse and prose, henceforth mend their pens with knives of Sheffield make." In this compliment to our town, and this recommendation of its wares, we most heartily concur.

Another instance of the association of literature and commerce, is Mr. S. ROBERTS, who has given to the world many productions of his pen, which shew him to be a man of talent. His principle productions are 'The State Lottery, a Dream,' and "The life of Mary Queen of Scots,' which was annexed to a work entitled 'The Royal Exile,' written by his daughter.

We have already named Miss Roberts, and advert to her again with pride as a native, and inhabitant of Sheffield, and a poet of no mean

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rank. Her chief performance is 'The Royal Exile'. It is an elegant and interesting poem; she has sung the woes of Scotland's Queen, in strains of exquisite beauty and feeling; she has described the injustice of her captivity in the Manor, in notes which do honor alike to her heart and her understanding, and she has pourtrayed the accomplished mind of the unhappy Mary, with a truth and pathos peculiarly striking. Miss Roberts has also written many beautiful pieces of miscellaneous poetry, and as a very young lady we have not only the gratification of beholding her present performances, but the world has reason to expect still greater things from an author whose character is so amiable, and every way accomplished, as her literary talents are extraordinary and admirable.

JOHN HOLLAND, the poet, is a native of Sheffield Park, and to use his own words, has ventured to devote the brief leisure of a situation in life which compels him to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and to labor

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for the support of a family with the welfare of which he stands connected as a brother and a son." To the cultivation of an acquaintance with the muses in such a situation, his opportunities of improvement are necessarily limited; but like the bard of Scotland, the native energies of his mind have burst through every restraint, and we may discern in his productions a degree of talent which will one day secure him a station of eminence amongst the British Poets. His principal works are 'Sheffield Park,' a descriptive poem; 'The Cottage of Pella, a tale of Palestine,' with other poems, and 'The Hopes of Matrimony,' a poem. The last is his best production, and has obtained for him considerable fame. In all his pieces there is a spirit of piety and fervour of sentiment, in true accordance with the character of a christian.

In this enumeration of eminent characters connected with our history, we have purposely withheld till the last, to mention one who shines the brightest luminary in the literary hemis-

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phere of Sheffield. JAMES MONTGOMERY has attained a celebrity which neither our praise nor censure could affect. His genius has shed a halo around Sheffield which illumines the gloom of her character, and bestowed upon her a classic fame, foreign to the genius of commerce.

Montgomery is a native of Irvine in Scotland, but to use his own words, he has been longer an inhabitant of this town than the majority of those who were born in it. It is upwards of 30 years since he became a resident in Sheffield, he may therefore be strictly considered one of her children by adoption. His literary career may be dated from his introduction to Sheffield. He had long before that time evinced many proofs of a poetical genius, but he did not find a medium through which his productions could be presented to the public, until his engagement with Mr. Gales, at that time proprieter of the newspaper which Montgomery now publishes, under the title of 'The Iris.' His first publication

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was in 1797, entitled 'Prison Amusements,' the next effort of his genius was 'The Wanderer of Switzerland,' a poem, which Lord Byron says 'is worth a thousand lyrical ballads, and at least fifty degraded epics.' After this was published 'The West Indies and other Poems.' The West Indies appeared originally in Mr. Bowers work, on the abolition of the slave trade, and gained for its author a just mead of applause. Montgomery's celebrity as a poet was now fully established, and 'The World before the Flood' which followed soon after, raised him still higher in public estimation, 'Greenland and other Poems' next appeared, containing some of the most beautiful of his lesser pieces. His last publication is 'Songs of Zion,' being imitations of the Psalms. Such are the works of Montgomery, which will not be forgotten as long as English poetry is remembered and admired, and in conjunction with that name have given Sheffield a passport to immortality.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SHEFFIELD cannot boast of much display in public buildings; the establishment of conveniences for religion, charity, business, and amusement, is the certain consequence of the success of commercial enterprise and industry, and although Sheffield like other towns which have risen to importance, has its full share of such conveniences, there has hitherto been rather a deficiency of that public spirit which is necessary to give an appearance of splendour and ornament to its public edifices. Those dedicated to religion have the first

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claim to our attention, we shall therefore proceed to notice the

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

THE churches in Sheffield are not numerous, there being at present only three, and one chapel; two more are now building and in a great state of forwardness, and a sixth is intended soon to follow.

The dissenting places of worship are numerous; there are 17 chapels belonging to different denominations. A great proportion of the inhabitants are dissenters from the establishment, including some of the most opulent and respectable families; and many of the chapels are handsome and commodious.

The society of Methodists was first established in Sheffield, in 1741, by a Mr. E. Bennet, who erected a chapel for their use in Pinstone Lane. They met with much contempt and opposition here, as they did in most places, upon their first introduction, and

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the chapel was soon demolished by the mob. This intolerant spirit was, however, of no avail, they continued to increase exceedingly, and at present constitute the largest body of dissenters in the town.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

THIS noble edifice which stands near the centre of the town, at the head of High Street, was originally erected in the reign of Henry the First, and dedicated to St. Peter, but is now called Trinity Church. It is a Gothic structure, having a tower and spire arising from its centre, its length from east to west is about 240, and its breadth 130 feet. The interior consists of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel. This church has undergone great changes, and re-edifications since its original foundation, and the only parts of the ancient fabric now remaining, are the pillars which support the tower. The most considerable im-

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THE PARISH CHURCH, SHEFFIELD.

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provements, as to convenience, have been effected in modern times. The body of the church was formerly extremely incommodious, the pews being scattered about without any regard to regularity, and in the year 1800, on a suggestion being given by the Archdeacon, a general repair was commenced, the nave from the tower westward was rebuilt from its foundation, and the whole pewed in a neat and convenient style, suitable for the accommodation of nearly 3000 persons.

The chancel which is distinct from the body of the Church, is extremely spacious. On the south side of the communion table, is the sepulchral chapel of the noble family of Talbot, commonly called the Shrewsbury Chapel, founded by George, the fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, during the reign of Henry the Eighth. Its south and east sides are formed by the outer walls of the Church, it is separed from the chancel in front, by an oak partition and railing, and adjoining the altar table by a railing and stone arch. In this chapel are deposited

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the remains of four Earls of Shrewsbury. George, the fourth Earl, the founder, who died in 1538. His monument stands under the arch that divides the chapel from the altar-table, and consists of an altar-tomb with spiral columns at the four corners, upon which are cumbent effigies of the Earl and his two Countesses, in marble, executed in the best style of that age. The Earl is described in his robes of state, wearing his coronet and the order of the garter. On a part of his dress the six principal quarterings of his house are embroidered, and the dresses of his Countesses are also ornamented with heraldic designs. The Earl's feet are resting upon a talbot, and those of the ladies upon plain shields, supported by angels. Their hands are joined as in prayer, and the character given to their countenances is quite in accordance with the idea of their solemn waiting for the resurrection to eternity.

About the centre of the chapel is an altar-tomb of stone or composition, without effigies

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or inscriptions, erected, as a monument for some of the Shrewsbury family, as appears by the shields and arms on its sides, but never finished.

At the south wall stands the monument of George, the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, who died on the 18th of November, 1590. It is a large upright erection in the style which prevailed in the age of Elizabeth, with an altar-tomb at its base on which the Earl is represented lying in armour, the talbot at his feet, with a truncheon in his hand, his head bare, and his helmet standing near. The face and other parts have received much injury, but was considered to be a striking likeness of the Earl before it was defaced.

Directly over this against the wall is a plain slab containing a long Latin inscription, which time has rendered almost illegible, surrounded with a border consisting of devices in heraldry and military trophies; above is a noble shield of the arms and quarterings of the Earl with crest, supporters, and motto, surmounted by

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a lion. In addition to the Latin inscription on this monument there was another in English equally long, painted upon a board, of which there are not any traces now remaining; Mr. Hunter, in his excellent work, has given a copy of it taken from Dodsworth's MSS.

The family vault is under the chapel, and in 1809 was explored by Mr. Hunter, accompanied by two friends. "By eight or nine steps from the chancel we descended" says Mr. H, "to an upright door which we found so decayed that it fell from its bolt and hinges on a very slight force being applied to it. We were then admitted into a room about ten feet square, and six feet in height, its stone roof supported by a rough hewn pillar rising in the centre. We found only two coffins lying on tressels, that on the right contained the body of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, while on the left lay another with the following inscription on a brass plate—

"HENRY HOWARD, Esq.
of Glossop,
Obt. 11, Nov. 1787,
Ætatis 74."

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"The coffin of the Earl of Shrewsbury was of oak, and on a brass plate affixed to it was engraven an inscription, which Dodsworth copied from the lead in which the body in his time was folded. It was placed in its present oaken case in 1778, when this part of the church was much repaired by the Earl of Surrey."

"The body of GILBERT Earl of Shrewsbury, Washford, and Waterford, high seneschal of Ireland, Lord Talbot, Comyn of Badenagh, Montchensie, Strange of Blackmere, Gifford of Brimsfield, Clifford of Corsam, Furnival, Verdon, and Lufetote, knight of the garter, privy councellor to his Matie, Justice in Eyre, from Trent northward, who died the seventh day of May, A. D. 1616, aged 64."

The Henry Howard, Esq. mentioned above, was father to the present Duke of Norfolk.

These two coffins are the whole that can now be seen; the others that were deposited here, are supposed to be walled up in that part of the vault immediately under the founders tomb.

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The following is a list of the persons who were interred here:—

Ann, Countess of Shrewsbury, daughter of Lord Hastings, ...

Mary, Lady Talbot, first wife of Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, ... 1538

George, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, ... 1538

William Talbot, marshal of Ireland, his fifth son, ...

Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, ... 1560

Thomas Talbot, an infant, son of the sixth Earl, ... 1565

Gertrude, Countess of Shrewsbury, ... 1566

Mary, Countess of Northumberland, ... 1572

George Pierrepoint, an infant, thought to be grandson to the Countess of Shrewsbury, ... 1573

George Talbot, an infant, son of Gilbert, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury, ... 1577

Elizabeth, Countess of Lenox, ... 1581

Francis, Lord Talbot, ... 1582

George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, ... 1590

Charles, son of Sir Charles Cavendish,

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Charles, son of Sir Charles Cavendish, and elder brother of William, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, ... 1594
Henry Talbot, brother to Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, ... 1595
Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, ... 1616
Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury, ... 1632
Henry Howard, Esq. 1787

The communion table is situated in the centre of the east end of the chancel. Above the table is a good painting of the last supper, by Nathaniel Tucker, an artist, residing in Sheffield, and who executed this picture when at the advanced age of 82, as appears by an inscription on its right corner. On the north side are statements of various benefactions to the poor of the parish.

It is much to be regretted that this part of the chancel should be so extremely dark. The painting of the Lord's Supper appears to obstruct the light from the window so much as to give the place a most gloomy appear-

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ance, and prevents the painting and other decorations from being distinctly seen.

To the north of the altar-table is the vestry, a comfortable room about 14 feet square, occupying the entire north-east corner, and above it is the room in which the church burgesses meet for the transaction of business. The north side of the vestry is occupied by a library consisting of about 200 volumes of books, which were presented by different persons as the commencement of a parochial library about the year 1707.

The chancel contains a great number of monuments and inscriptions, some of great antiquity, and the whole forming a sort of record of the principal families connected with the parish for the last two centuries.

The most ancient inscription now to be seen is one near to the north corner of the communion rails upon a brass plate, as follows:

"Here lyeth Elizabeth doughter of Thomas erle of Ormond and of Lore his wyf sometime wyf to the

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Lorde Mountioye whiche Elizabeth deceased the xx day of february the yere of our Lorde M cccccx on whose soule Jhu habe mercy men."

At the north end of the chancel, the family of the Jessops, of Broomhall, had a burying place, and doubtless many of them are there interred, although there is but one record which bears the following inscription:

Here lie the bodies of
WILLIAM JESSOP,
Of Broomhall, Esq.
and
the hon^ble MARY JESSOP his wife,
daughter of James Lord Darcey,
of Navau, in the kingdom of Ireland,
which William Jessop
was Treasurer and Commissioner of the
Alienation Office,
one of his Maties Judges of Chester, &c.
and nine times chosen Member of
Parliament for Aldborough,
in this County.
He had

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by his said wife one son, who on the death
of his Grandfather the Lord Darcey,
succeeded him in his estate and title,
but died in the life-time of his father:
and four daughters,
BARBARA, married to Andrew Wilkinson, Esq.
of Boroughbridge.
ISABEL, married to John Gell, Esq.
of Hopton, in the County of Derby,
and BETHIA and MARY.
The said William Jessop died,
Nov. 15th, 1734, anº ætat 70,
The Honble Mary Jessop,
June 17th, 1737, æt. 66.

Amongst the modern erections, we must not omit to notice one to the Rev. James Wilkinson, Vicar of Sheffield. It consists of a bust, which is a striking likeness, overhung with drapery, and resting upon a marble slab with square fluted pillars on each side, bearing the following inscription:

"This monument
was erected by a subscription
of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and others,

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to the memory of
the Reverend JAMES WILKINSON, A. M.
Vicar of Sheffield, Prebendary of Ripon,
and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace
for the west and north Ridings of Yorkshire.
Whose life has been pre-eminently distinguished
by unaffected piety, inflexible integrity,
and unwearied zeal in the service of the public,
during a period of half a century.
He died the 18th of January, 1805, aged 74 years.

The bust of this monument, is the work of F. L. Chantrey, Esq. R. A. : F. R. S. born in the vicinity of Sheffield, and to whom we have already alluded, in our notice of this celebrated genius, at page 98. This monument was the first performance of his admirable chisel.

Another and still more recent monument, we mention as the individual to whose memory it is erected, is so fresh in public recollection; the late Robert Turner, Esq. It consists of a neat marble tablet, placed against the wall, opposite to the Shrewsbury chapel, and bears the following inscription :

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To the memory
of
ROBERT TURNER, Esq.
who died, March 19th, 1822,
Aged 67 years,
and who for many years filled the offices
of
Town Collector and Church Burgess,
IN SHEFFIELD,
with exemplary zeal, and inflexible integrity.
IN PUBLIC LIFE,
He was truly patriotic, and always
evinced an ardent desire to promote the welfare
OF THE TOWN OF SHEFFIELD.
IN PRIVATE LIFE,
He was courteous yet unaffected, and generous
without ostentation.

This monument was erected as a token of respect by his nephew Mr. J. B. Turner, of Walthamstow, Essex.

The windows of the church are all modern, not one pane of painted glass is to be seen. It formerly possessed many beauties and curiosities of this kind, but not a vestige is preserved. This church is possessed of a most powerful and finely

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toned organ, erected by English, there are also a set of chimes made in 1784 The tower also contains an excellent peal of ten bells, hung in 1799. Before that time there was a peal of eight, some of which were the gifts of the Shrewsbury family, and of great antiquity.

This church is lighted with gass, and in that state has a most beautiful and impressive appearance.

To the vicar are associated three assistant ministers, who were first appointed by Queen Mary, 1553, and a grant of land made for their support, and are elected by twelve officers of the parish, stiled the twelve Capital Church Burgesses, established by a patent, in 1554, as trustees of this grant and of other affairs of the church. The office of the three ministers is, according to the patent, to assist the vicar, "*ad celebrand et ministrand divina servitia et ministeria ac sacramenta et sacramentalia aliaque ad divinum cultum necessaria in ecclesia parochiali de Sheffield, præd et parochia ibidem.*" In addition to the three assistant

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ministers, the vicar has his own curate, and these five clergymen take the duty alternate weeks. There are three services and three sermons every Sunday, morning, afternoon and evening: the latter commenced in 1778, on the suggestion of Mr. Cam, and the assistant ministers were remunerated by a public subscription raised for that purpose, until the church burgesses agreed to advance their salaries for this extra duty.

There are also morning prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays, and all saint days with prayers every evening throughout the year. and a sermon on the Wednesday, which was first established in 1815, and is numerously attended.

The right of presenting a vicar to the church of Sheffield, was given by letters patent bearing date 1544,—36, Henry the Eighth, to Robert and William Swyft, and passed with the Broomhall Estate, to the respectable family of Jessop, and by the marriage of two coheiresses, to those of Wilkinson and Gell by

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rotation. The Rev. James Wilkinson, son of Barbara Jessop, bequeathed his share in the presentation to Elizabeth Barbara Lawson, who now enjoys it alternately with Phillip Gell, Esq. of Hopton, Derbyshire.

The present vicar, *The Reverend Thomas Sutton, A. M.* Assistant ministers, *The Rev. Matthew Preston, A. M.—The Rev. Edward Goodwin, A.M.* and *The Rev. William Humphrey Vale, A. M.*—Curate, *The Rev. William Howie Bull, A. M.*

Parish Clerk, *Joseph Hudson.*—Officiating Sexton, *Thomas Hall.*

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A LIST
OF
THE VICARS OF SHEFFIELD.

VICARS.	*PATRONS.*	*Time of Instalment.*	*Cause of Vacation.*
Frater Johes Twistleton	Prior and Convent of Worksop	4 Nov. 1308	
——— Johes de Sheffeld		3 Mar. 1314	
——— Rogerus de Walsingham	....	24 April 1314	
——— Willielmus de Retford	....	7 June 1316	Resigned
——— Johes de Byby	....	6 July 1338	Death
——— Johes Haneley	....	4 Oct. 1368	Resigned
——— Rogerus de Upton	....	27 Oct. 1375	Resigned
——— Johes Someley	...	26 Oct. 1387	Resigned
——— Rogerus de Upton	....	16 Nov. 1390	Resigned
——— Henricus de Bromeley	....	18 Dec. 1397	Death
——— Johes de Scheffield	....	24 Aug. 1401	Resigned
——— Robertus de Toowell	....	13 Sept. 1412	Death
——— Johes de Leghston	....	1 Feb. 1418	Resigned
——— Ricardus de Wyrksop	....	2 Jan. 1434	Resigned
——— Johes Howe	....	15 Aug. 1452	Death
——— Willielmus Burne	....	10 May 1458	Death or resig.

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VICARS.	*PATRONS.*	*Time of Instalment.*	*Cause of Vacation.*
Frater Willielmus Bolton	....	18 Aug. 1459	
——— Willielmus Symondson	....	....	Resigned
——— Johes Plesaunce	....	11 Sept. 1482	Death
——— Thomas Cundall	....	22 Sept. 1501	Death
——— Thomas Stokks	....	2 March 1512	Resigned
——— Thomas Wade	....	30 July 1519	Death
——— Robertus Gawthorpe	...	23 Jan. 1534	Death
——— Recardus Hayward	W. Swift, gent.	6 March 1558	Death
Dominus Johes Atkin	R. Jessop	25 July 156	Death
——— Robertus Holland	R. Jessop	27 Oct. 1569	Death
Thomas Toller	Will. Jessop	23 Feb. 1597	Death or resig.
John Bright, A. M.	Will. Jessop	20 Aug. 1635	Resig. or Cess.
Edward Browne	Powers then being	23 April 1643	Cession
Thomas Birbeck	....	1644	Resig. or Eject.
James Fisher	....	1654	Resigned
Edward Browne	Restored	1662	Eject.
John Lobley, A. M.	Jane Jessop	5 March 1662	Cession
Charles Wilson, A. M.	F. Jessop, Esq.	6 Oct. 1681	Cess. or Resig.
Nathan Drake, A. M.	W. Jessop, Esq.	1 Oct. 1695	Resigned
John Dossie	....	15 May 1713	Cession
James Wilkinson, A. M.	A. Wilkinson, Esq.	23 Sept. 1754	Death
Thomas Sutton, A. M.	Philip Gell, Esq.	30 March 1805	present incumb.

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A LIST

OF

THE ASSISTANT MINISTERS.

1554 Sir Alexander Booth
1558 Sir William Kynge
1564 Sir James Amgill
1572 Richard Roberts
1599 —— Bower
1602 —— Beete
1606 William Watson
1619 —— Dodson
1620 ——Northorpe
1621 Edward Hunt
1629 Thomas Rawson
1649 William Bagshaw
1652 William Parsons

1554 Sir Richard Bewick
1568 Sir Robert Beane
1573 Sir George Hancock
1594 Sir John Hill
1596 John Machon
1605 —— Hobman
1607 —— Payne
1609 —— Hancock
1616 —— Northorpe
1618 Edward Dawson
1635 Thomas Barney
1635 Thomas Birbeck
1647 —— Metcalf

1554 Sir William Hall
1560 Sir William Hutton
1562 William Swift
1567 Sir Henry Bowckcock
1569 Sir William Kynge
1570 John Baure
1593 Sir William Sampson
1609 Daniel Turven
1615 —— Wood
1618 John Towne
1628 Stanley Gower
1635 John Bright
1636 Thomas Toller

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1656 Edward Prime
1662 William Gardiner
1689 Samuel Leech
1694 Samuel Hunmore
1694 William Williams
1695 Robert Turie
1720 William Humpton
1752 John Dickenson
1766 John Downes
1774 Edward Goodwin
1817 Edward Goodwin

1651 —— Bankes
1652 —— Leighton
1657 John Crooke
1658 William Stone
1661 Rowland Hancock
1662 Thos. Barney, restored
1667 Peter Watkinson
1670 John Thompson
1708 Thomas Read
1719 John Baines
1760 George Bayliffe
1804 George Smith
1817 Wm. Humphrey Vale

1644 —— Moseley
1645 Hugh Everard
1646 John Bridges
1656 Matthew Bloom
1662 Cuthbert Browne
1673 Thomas Woodsen
1673 Daniel Leech
1708 George Lee
1719 Benjamin Ferrand
1729 Isaac Hemingway
1731 Robert Tempest
1755 John Smith
1776 Matthew Preston

THE PRESENT

CAPITAL CHURCH BURGESSES OF SHEFFIELD.

Samuel Younge, Capital Church Burgess.

William Younge, M. D.
James Drabble
Ralph Blakelock
Gamaliel Milner

William Wilson
Francis Fenton
Thomas Watson
Thomas Newbould

Charles Younge
John Porter
John Greaves

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Much inconvenience was formerly experienced by the irregularity, as to time, of bodies being brought for interment, and a petition was presented to the Archbishop of York, signed by the clergy and many other respectable inhabitants, praying that he would discharge the vicar and assistant ministers from burying any corpse after four o'clock in the afternoon, unless the friends of the deceased would pay into the hands of the churchwardens twenty shillings, to be disposed of in such manner as the vicar and churchwardens shall think fit, which petition his Grace was pleased to grant, February 16th, 1792.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

THIS is an elegant modern structure in the Grecian style of architecture, situated betwixt Norfolk-street and Pinstone-street, in the centre

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of a spacious burying ground. Its building was commenced on the 28th of May, 1720, through the benefaction of £1000 from Mr. R. Downes, silversmith, and a liberal subscription in the town and neighbourhood; but owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding in respect to the right of presentation, it was not opened for public worship till the 22nd of May, 1740.

The body of the Church consists of one row of windows, between which are doric pilasters supporting an entablature complete, terminated by a number of beautiful vases. The east end has a circular projection which forms the chancel, and contains three large windows betwixt which are Ionic columns supporting the entablature. At the west end is a square tower terminating in one of an octagon form, and sustaining a spacious dome, upon which rests a cupola supported by four pillars. Four of the sides of the octagon part of the tower consist of pilasters which support a cornice and balustrade, containing a range of vases similar to those that ornament the body of

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the church, the remaining four sides contain windows. The corners at the termination of the square tower likewise holds each a vase. This part of the building was not added until the year 1769, when a subscription was raised for the purpose.

The interior of the church consists of a nave, the walls of which are supported by Corinthian columns, and two side aisles, with galleries, and the circular projection ornamented by Corinthian pillasters supporting an entablature of the same order, and in which the communion table is situated.

The length of the church is 78 feet, the breadth 58 feet, it is neatly and conveniently pewed, and contains sittings for 1250 persons. It possesses a fine-toned organ, built by Snetzler, in 1755, and a clock presented by the late Francis Sitwell, Esq. but it cannot boast a peal of bells, one solitary bell being all it is possessed of.

Several monuments and records of persons interred in this church are to be found on the

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walls and floor; but the only one particularly remarkable is, a beautiful erection at the south west corner, to the memory of the late Rev. Alexander Mackenzie. It consists of a beautiful bust and striking likeness by the hand of Sheffield's adopted son Chantrey, placed above a neat marble tablet bearing this inscription:—

This monument
was erected by the voluntary subscription of the
congregation of St. Paul's Church
as a tribute of affectionate regard, to the memory of
their most excellent pastor
the Rev. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE;
who for twenty-eight years
performed the duties of his ministry
with truly Christian benevolence, exemplary zeal, and
eminent ability.
He died in London on the 30th of October, 1816,
aged 62 years, and was here interred.

St. Paul's is a chapel of ease to the Parish Church, and the appointment of its minister

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rests with the vicar. There is service morning and afternoon on Sundays, and a sermon each time. Marriages are not solemnized here; there are a few interments, and not on an average more than three baptisms during the year.

The present Curate, The Rev. THOMAS COTTERILL, A. M.

Clerk and Sexton, THOMAS BECKETT.

The following is a list of Curates of St. Paul's since its foundation;—

1740 John Downes.
1745 Henry Downes.
1775 Thomas Radford.
1789 Alexander Mackenzie.
1816 Thomas Cotterill.

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ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

THIS edifice is situated at the head of St. James's-street, a short distance from the parish Church, and was erected by subscription, upon a part of the glebe land belonging to the vicarage, in 1788. It is a handsome square building of the Grecian stile, containing two rows of square modern windows surmounted by a cornice ornamented with vases. At the west end is a light tower terminated by a cupola supported by neat pillars.

This Church is well pewed and has galleries resting on light cast iron pillars; there is a beautiful painted window, by Peckitt, representing the crucifixion of our Saviour, situated at the east end over the communion table: the length of the church is 71½ feet, its breadth 42½, and contains sittings for 660 persons.

What is rather unusual with modern-built chapels in the country, St. James's is vaulted throughout for the reception of the dead. The

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charge for habitation in these earthly tenements is five guineas.

St. James's has a good organ built by Donaldson, in 1794. There are a few monuments in the church, but the only one we shall notice is a plain marble tablet bearing the following inscription:—

Sacred to the memory
of the
Rev. THOMAS RADFORD, M. A.
first minister of this church, to which he was Licensed,
A. D. 1788.
After an affectionate discharge of his
ministerial duties during 46 years,
he was called to give an account of his stewardship
in the 69th year of his age,
A. D. 1816.
Reader! thou art a steward:—art thou faithful?
This frail memorial, a tribute of affection and regret,
was erected by the seat holders.

St. James's is also a chapel of ease to the parish church, and the curate is appointed by the vicar. There are services in this church

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every Sunday morning and afternoon, and a sermon on both occasions.

The present Curate, The Rev. THOS. BEST, who succeeded the Rev. Thomas Radford, in 1817.

Clerk and Sexton, THOMAS FINCH.

THE HOSPITAL CHAPEL.

THIS is a substantial building of an octagonal form, situated near the Sheaf bridge, adjoining the Almshouses of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk. It was erected in 1777, through the benevolence of Lady Mary Howard, the guardian of her son, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and was designed for the use of the pensioners and the benefit of the public. It is neatly pewed and capable of accommodating several hundred persons. Divine service is performed every day in this

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chapel by a minister of the church of England, and two sermons are preached on Sundays. This chapel is not under episcopal jurisdiction.

The present Chaplain, The Rev. THOMAS ROBINSON.

Clerk, ROBERT ALLEN.

ST. GEORGE'S.

THIS Church stands on an eminence at the western extremity of the town. The expense of the building amounting to £14,819, is defrayed out of the Parliamentary grant. The ground was consecrated for a public burial ground in 1817; but being hitherto unenclosed it has not yet been used for that purpose. The foundation stone of the church was laid on the 19th of July, 1821, his Majesty's coronation day, by the Rev. Thomas Sutton, vicar of the parish. The ceremony was rendered extremely interesting by the at-

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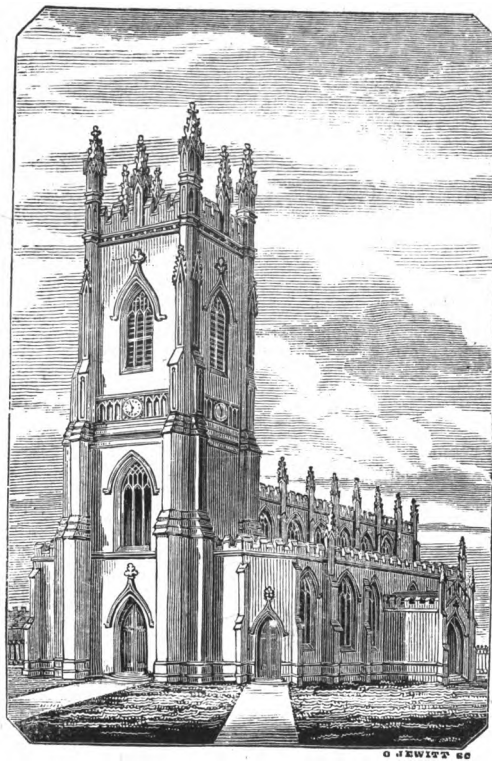

Woodhead & Hurst, Architects.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, SHEFFIELD.

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tendance of the principal public bodies and the military, who went in procession, accompanied by bands of music. An immense concourse of people was assembled on the spot, who joined in singing the hymns written for the occasion, accompanied by a military band then lying at the Barracks, which produced a most solemn effect. The masonry of this church is now in a very forward state. It is a beautiful Gothic structure; the body contains one row of large windows, and an elevated nave roof with smaller ones. At the south side is a neat porch which is to form the principal entrance, and at the west end is a massy but handsome tower*.

The inside of the church is to consist of a

* For the views of this Church, together with the Music Hall and Grammar School, we are indebted to the kindness of the architects, Messrs. Woodhead and Hurst, of Doncaster, who furnished the Compiler with drawings much earlier than he could possibly have obtained them from any other source, and which has enabled him to present the engravings to his readers before the completion of the buildings themselves, for which he begs they will accept his warmest thanks.

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nave and side aisles, with galleries supported by strong stone pillars; at the east end, on each side of the communion table, are two small rooms to be used as a vestry and robing room. The length of the church is 122 feet, the breadth 67 feet, and it is to contain 2000 sittings, 800 of which will be free. The ceiling is to be finished in a plain level style. The architects have introduced a new arrangement in respect of the organ gallery, by placing it in the tower, at a greater distance from the body of the church than is usual, which is expected to have a good effect. This church is to be completed for public worship in October, 1824.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.

THIS is another of the new Churches erected by Parliament, it is situate near the Infirmary. The foundation stone was laid on the 26th of September, 1822, by Philip Gell, Esq. of

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Hopton Hall, who generously gave the site of the church and cemetry. A very numerous procession, consisting of the Magistrates, Clergy, Public bodies, Societies, &c. attended on this occasion, and a large assemblage of persons was present to witness the ceremony. Considerable progress has been made in the building. It is to be a Gothic structure, in some degree similar to St. George's, 95 feet in length and 78 in breadth, and is to contain a great proportion of free sittings. The interior will differ, in having the ceiling groined in the style of our Cathedrals. The expense of erection is £11,960 13s. 0d.

The great want of churches in Sheffield has long been experienced, and especially in those parts of the town which are at a distance from the present establishments. To this in some degree may be attributed the increase in dissenting chapels, which has taken place within the last few years. The erection of two new churches which are now in hand, and of a third which is in preparation, and intended to

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be erected at the southern extremity of the town, as well as one at Attercliffe, in the immediate neighbourhood, ought to be hailed as important events in the history of Sheffield, and it is devoutly to be wished that they may be the means of promoting the truest interests of religion, both in principle and practice, and prove a lasting benefit to succeeding generations.

To use the words of the Rev. Gentleman who addressed the assembly, on the laying of the first stone of one of the churches, we may say "We hail it as a token that God is with us and our good cause, we humbly thank him that a renewal of sound piety and enlightened zeal is and has long been manifesting itself in the establishment. The church of England is rising in the esteem of the people, it is firmly rooting itself in their affections; its excellence is better appreciated; its usefulness more extensive; its labours more blessed, and may God preserve it a bulwark of the faith, a witness of the truth, a rallying point for religion to all generations."

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We cannot close this notice of the church establishment, without offering our humble tribute of praise to the benevolent and unremitting zeal of its clergy. Their lives appear devoted to the best interests of the people; their doctrines are alike free from the taints of the world and the illiberality of sectarian feeling, and we doubt not many may have cause to rejoice, that Providence has favored Sheffield with such ministers of the gospel.

DISSENTING CHAPELS.

THE UPPER, OR UNITARIAN CHAPEL.

THIS is a plain square building, situate in the centre of a piece of ground used for interment, in Norfolk street, it was erected in 1700, the first stone being laid by Mr. Field Sylvester,

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one of the principal dissenters in those days. Mr. Jollie, who was at that time a celebrated character, and who has left to posterity many proofs of his talents, was the first minister. The chapel is well pewed, and has three large galleries, with a good organ placed above the centre one. It has a conference house and vestry adjoining, the latter containing a small library of books. There is service every Sunday, morning and afternoon, and in the evening during winter, when the chapel is lighted with gas.

Present Minister, The Rev. N. PHILIPPS, D.D.

THE NETHER, OR PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.

A plain square building, situated in Norfolk street, was erected in 1710. It has a burial ground adjoining, which is used by the society.

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It is in contemplation to remove this building, which is much too small for the congregation, and erect an elegant and commodious chapel on the same site. There is service four times during the sabbath.

Present Pastor, The Rev. THOS. SMITH, A. M.

HOWARD STREET CHAPEL.

THIS belongs to the society of Independent Calvinists. It was erected in the year 1790, by subscription amongst the society, together with a liberal bequest from a Mr. Bennet, who had erected at his own expense a chapel in Coalpit lane, from which the society removed to Howard street. It is a neat square building with galleries, and has a good organ. It is opened for public worship four times during the Sunday, and on Monday and Wednesday evenings.

Present Minister, The Rev. JAMES MATHER.

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LEA CROFT CHAPEL

Is a small building used by a society of Independents, over whom the Rev. FRANCIS DIXON is pastor. It was built in 1780.

GARDEN STREET CHAPEL

WAS erected about the same time as the chapel in Lea-croft, and is now the meeting-house of a society of Independent Calvinists. Service is performed in it four times on the Sunday, and three times during the week.

Present Minister, The Rev. MARK DOCKER.

QUEEN STREET CHAPEL.

THIS is a plain building with a burying ground attached to it, belonging to the society

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of Calvinists; it is neatly fitted up, and capable of holding a large congregation. It was built in 1784. It is open for public worship three times on the Sunday, and twice during the week. It is lighted with gas.

Present Minister, The Rev. JAMES BODEN.

SCOTLAND STREET CHAPEL

Is a plain building erected in 1764, and used by the new Methodist connection. The Chapel is open four times on the Sunday for public service, and three times during the week.

Present Minister, The Rev. SIMEON WOODBURN.

NORFOLK STREET CHAPEL

BELONGS to the society of Wesleyan Methodists. It is a large and commodious building

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calculated to hold a large congregation, erected by subscription in 1780. There is service performed three times every Sunday, and every Thursday evening. The Chapel is lighted with gas. There are five ministers of the connection resident in Sheffield, (under the control of conference,) who have to attend to the congregations of this chapel, together with those of Carver street, Bridge-houses, and Ebenezer.

Present Preachers, The Rev. CHARLES ATMORE, *Superintendent,* The Rev. WILLIAM LEACH, The Rev. DANIEL ISAAC, The Rev. JOSEPH AGAR, The Rev. JOHN PARTES HASWELL.

CARVER STREET CHAPEL.

THIS is a very large and handsome building belonging to the same society as Norfolk street Chapel. It is situated on a elevated

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piece of ground which is used for interments, at the head of Carver-street. It was erected in 1804, by subscription. The interior is elegantly fitted up, and has extensive galleries of the crescent form. The pulpit is at the west end, and so contrived as to admit a communication with the conference room adjoining. There is divine service here three times on the Sunday, and every Monday evening. In this chapel is held, once in six years, the general Methodist conference.

BRIDGEHOUSES CHAPEL

Is another which belongs to the Wesleyan Methodists. It is a plain square building, situated in that part of Sheffield called Bridgehouses, and was erected in 1795. It is opened twice on the Sunday, and every Friday evening.

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TOWNHEAD CHAPEL.

THIS is a neat building belonging to the society of Baptists, and stands upon an elevated piece of ground in Townhead-street. It was built in 1814, by subscription from the society. It is opened for public worship three times on Sunday, and on Monday and Thursday evenings.

TOWNHEAD CROSS CHAPEL

WAS built in 1821, by a society of seceders from the Wesleyan methodists, calling themselves Independent methodists, and maintaining as an indispensible rule of faith, that their ministers should not receive any wages for their services. It is a plain square building, calculated to hold a large congregation. There is service in it four times on the Sunday, and

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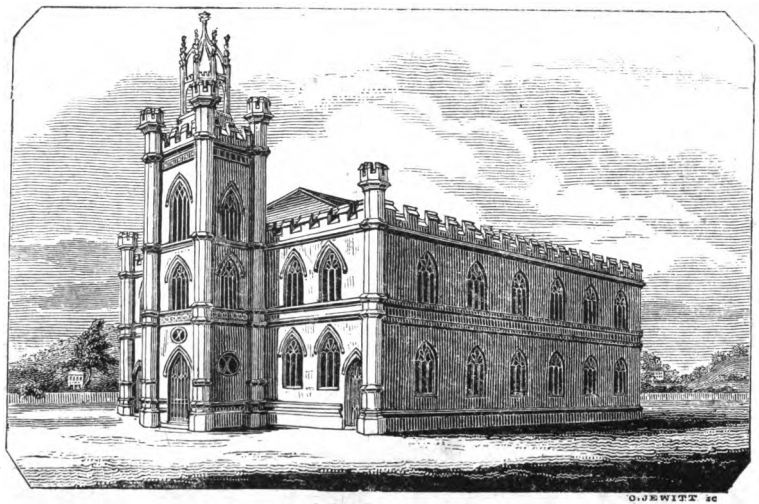

J. Botham, Architect

EBENEZER CHAPEL, SHEFFIELD.

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every Monday and Thursday evenings. The preachers are working men, chosen from amongst themselves. It is lighted with gas.

COALPIT LANE CHAPEL

Is occupied by that deluded sect called Johannaites, who notwithstanding the detection of Johanna's imposture by that stern determinator death, yet maintain that she possesses the efficacy of salvation to all mankind.

EBENEZER CHAPEL

Is a very handsome Gothic building, situated in Moor-fields, and has an elegant tower at its principal entrance. The interior is extremely well fitted up, and has a painted window over the communion table.

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This chapel was opened on the 27th of July, 1823, and a sermon preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Clarke. It contains sittings for 1579 persons, of which 366 are free. The erection of this chapel cost £3000.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

THIS is a handsome building, erected by subscription in 1816, to which his Grace the Duke of Norfolk was a considerable contributor, it is situate in Norfolk-row, in a piece of ground used for interments, and which is very neatly railed in from the street. It is conveniently fitted up, and capable of containing a numerous congregation.

Present Priest, The Rev. RICHARD RIMMER.

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THE QUAKER'S MEETING HOUSE

Is situated in Fig-tree lane. It is a large building with a burying ground annexed, and has all the simplicity which is the characteristic of that sect.

In concluding this brief notice of the various dissenters in Sheffield, we think there are few towns where the dissenting preachers are so deservedly respected, and take them as a body, no town possesses ministers whose talents are more conspicuous, and whose liberality is more manifest.

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THE TOWN HALL.

THIS is a large square building of plain architecture, in a convenient and elevated situation at the foot of the Haymarket. It was erected in 1808, and the old Hall which was situate at the south-east corner of Trinity Church-yard, which had stood upwards of a century, removed. The ground-floor consists of a large entrance hall, in which are a number of iron pillars to support the ceiling. The upper part contains a spacious court room conveniently fitted up in which the sessions, &c. are held, as well as the meetings of the Police Commissioners and other public business transacted; and two rooms, one of which is generally used by the Magistrates who sit every Tuesday and Friday, the other as a waiting room. There are also places of confinement in the basement story, and a dwelling house for the keeper on the ground-floor.—The building has nothing in its appearance

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which will bear any comparison to the elegant structures in many other towns: it is plain, but substantial, and on its roof is a cupola and clock.

THE CUTLERS' HALL

Is a plain stone building, situate in Church-street, it was erected in 1726. On the front of the Hall carved in stone, are the arms used by the Company of Cutlers, of which the above is a representation.

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They are the same as the arms of the London Company of Cutlers, and we are surprised that the Cutlers of Hallamshire, so celebrated for their manufactures, should submit to use the arms of any other Company in existence.

The interior of the Hall consists of three large rooms in front, one on each story, and several smaller rooms, closets, &c. together with spacious kitchens and other attached offices backwards. The principal room is on the first floor, and is used as the dining room on public occasions. It contains portraits of the late Rev. James Wilkinson and Robert Athorpe Athorpe, Esq. of Dinnington, executed in good style; also two busts, one of the late Dr. Browne, from Chantrey's chisel, and the other of the late John Rimington, Esq. neatly executed by Mr. Lawe, a promising young artist, in Sheffield, and it is considered an excellent likeness.

In this Hall the business relative to the corporation is transacted, and it is also much used for public meetings and other general

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purposes. On the first Thursday in September, a dinner, commonly called the Cutlers' feast, is given by the Master Cutler and company, to which the nobility, gentry, and respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood are invited. The meeting is one which is never surpassed in Sheffield for conviviality and rational enjoyment.

The corporation to which the Hall belongs, was incorporated in 1624, when a bill was brought into Parliament by Sir John Savill, entitled an Act for the good order and government of the makers of knives, scissars, shears, sickles, and other cutlery wares in Hallamshire, in the county of York, and parts adjoining.

This incorporation of the master manufacturers is called the company of Cutlers in Hallamshire, and consists of one master, two wardens, six searchers, twenty-four assistants, and the rest commonalty.

The following is a list of the first officers as named in the Act of Parliament.—*Robert*

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Sorsby, Master, *Godfrey Birley* and *John Rawson,* Wardens, *William Warter, William Creswick, Thomas Philipot, Robert Wilkinson,* of Hills, *John Dungworth* and *John Webster,* Searchers, *William Webster, Thomas Creswick, sen. George Smedley, James Creswick, Robert Stacey, Edward Creswick, Thomas Wright, sen. Henry Dyson, George Wilkinson, Lawrence Pearson, sen. George Barnsley, Edmund Swift, Robert Carr, Robert Barnsley, William Wylde, Richard Jackson, Lawrence Pearson, jun. Thomas Smyth, Thomas Crofts, Thomas Milward, George Dam, Thomas Pearson, Thomas Parkyns,* and *Thomas Haworth,* Assistants. The Act provides, that it shall be lawful for the master, &c. to make laws for the government of their trade, and to levy penalties on those who refuse or neglect to observe them; the money to be given to the poor of the corporation. A great evil was growing amongst the cutlers of Hallamshire, from the practice of some unprincipled artificers fabricating their

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wares of iron and selling them as steel, as well as taking several apprentices at one time for a short period, by which, at that time numbers of unskilled workmen were manufacturing cutlery of a description calculated to bring the place into disrepute as a mart for iron and steel goods. This Act of Parliament was framed to remedy the evil, and it has certainly been conducive to the advantage of the manufacturers in a considerable degree. The laws of the company enact, that the manufacturers of such articles shall make the edge of steel, and *steel only*, and stamp upon their wares such mark, and such only, as shall be allotted to them by the Officers of the Company; most salutary regulations in such businesses. To the Officers already named, a Clerk and Beadle were added, and 360 persons immediately enrolled themselves members of the Corporation; the present number amounts to about 600.

The act of incorporation remained unaltered till 1791, when an act was passed by which

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twelve of the existing Officers should every year go out of office, and twelve others chosen out of the twenty-four persons to be nominated by the master manufacturers, on the first Monday in August, to succeed them.—That any number of boys, sons of freemen, might be taken as apprentices by members of the corporation; none but freemen should exercise any of the incorporated trades; that the freedom of the Corporation might be purchased for twenty pounds, and that the accounts of the corporation should be published annually. A further relaxation of the restrictive clauses in the act of incorporation was made in 1801, and in 1814, an act was passed which gave liberty to all persons, whether freemen or strangers, whether they had served an apprenticeship or no, and either with or without a mark being assigned them by the officers of the company,—of engaging in the incorporated trades of the Cutlers of Hallamshire.

The following particulars of this corporation are taken from a paper issued in 1822, by the

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Clerk to the Company, by desire of the Master Cutler to its several members, entitled "A Manual of the duties of the several officers of the Corporation of Cutlers, in Hallamshire."

A Manual of the duties of the several officers of the Corporation of Cutlers, in Hallamshire.

To the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire.

GENTLEMEN,

At a meeting of the Officers of your Corporation, held at the Cutlers' Hall, on the 14th day of January, 1822, a Resolution was passed, of which the following is a copy:—"Resolved unanimously, That the Clerk be requested to prepare a small Manual, in which shall be laid down the regular and ordinary duties of the Master, and other Officers, of the Cutlers' Company,—to be afterwards submitted to, and approved of, by the Company; and then that such Manual be annually read over at the Meeting, after the new Company are first chosen, for their better direction and government."

To comply with your wishes, has always been

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no less a pleasure to me, than a duty I owe to you; I therefore proceed, in the best manner I can, to point out the respective duties of the different Officers of your Corporation, consisting of a Master, two Wardens, six Searchers, and twenty-four Assistants.

First, then, their ordinary and regular duties, as connected with the original design of the Corporation, are to be collected from the oaths they are required to take.

It seems to be the peculiar province of the Master and Wardens to put into execution the acts, laws, and ordinances, from time to time made and existing for the politic government of your Society. They therefore undertake not to amerce any person in a greater or less sum than after the quantity and quality of his offence; and also, in addition to the oath of office, they take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, shewing that the executive branch of your Corporation, so to speak, should be both loyal and also true to the constitution both in church and state.

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The duty of the Searchers, from the words of their oath, would also seem to be, to do and execute the acts, laws, and ordinances of your Society; but this is clearly to be understood in a subordinate sense; and their peculiar province I take to be, to search or enquire into offences against the corporate laws, in order to the offenders being detected, and brought to justice.

And the Assistants are to give their faithful advice and counsel (not to the Master, Wardens, and Searchers, but) to the Master and Wardens of the Society; which is in accordance with what I have stated as to their duties, and they are generally to assist for the observance of the laws.

To be more particular as to the routine of proceeding ;—I begin with the election of the Officers of your company: they are to be chosen according to the Act by which you were incorporated, by the Master, Wardens, Searchers, and Assistants, on the feast of St. Bartholomew, or any other convenient time, in every

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year; and within a month after any vacancy in the course of the year, the residue of these Officers are to fill up the same.

The course adopted is this:—The senior Warden is usually proposed by the retiring Master Cutler to be Master, and then is submitted to the vote; and if not elected, it is conceived that it would be incumbent on such retiring Master to propose another member of the Company, and so again until one be named, the object of their choice. The Wardens are scratched for, by all the Officers of the Company, from among the Searchers for the time being; in which ceremony the Officers have usually scratched, beginning at the bottom of the list; but, for the future, it is recommended, that they shall scratch according to the order in which they stand, and including the Searchers, beginning at the top.

The next thing is, a summons signed by the Clerk, requiring the newly-appointed Officers to attend at the Town Hall, as on the first Thursday in September, at twelve o'clock

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at noon, to take the oaths of office which are then and there to be administered accordingly; or in the case of supplying an occasional vacancy, the summons is for the party chosen to attend for the like purpose, at the Cutlers' Hall, at a particular time specified, being usually the next general meeting of the Company.

At the annual meeting, after the oaths of office are administered, the Clerk and Beadle of the Company are chosen for the ensuing year.

The existing bye-laws are then read over by the Clerk, and the Company afterwards return to the Hall, from which they proceed to the Parish Church, and hear a sermon delivered by the Chaplain of the Company, who is annually appointed by the Master Cutler.

The Master Cutler keeps all the accounts of the Company; from time to time accounting with and receiving the balance due from the preceding Master, whose general account is to be made out and published within one month after his office shall cease.

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When the Master Cutler is applied to for the use of the Hall, or for calling any general public meeting, or any other particular purpose, it is usual for him to take the sense of the Company, before he gives his consent or sanction to the application.

It is understood, that the Company are subject to the call of the Master Cutler, by notes delivered the day preceding any meeting, through the Beadle; and a Resolution is generally passed annually, under which the Officers subject themselves, if absent at any meeting, to a fine of one shilling a call, for each of three calls to be then made; and the amount of these fines is usually expended at a dinner given on St. Bartholomew's day, or the day on which the new Company are elected, usually called the Forfeit Dinner; and to which all the past Masters are invited.

In the granting of Marks, the Searchers look into the books to see that no Mark, already standing assigned to any person, be again granted; they then gave a certificate to

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the Clerk, from which he may make out the grant. Both grants of Freedoms, and Marks, are to be signed by the Master Cutler, and then entered in the books of the Company.

Here I would observe, that the object of the original foundation of your Society was, doubtless, to impose such wholesome regulations and restrictions upon the Cutlers of Hallamshire, as might secure the well-earned reputation of their manufactures,—an end which appears to have been well answered; but this original design is, under the present system of your corporate laws, as altered by 54 Geo. III. c. 119, now unhappily in a great measure defeated, from the contracted numbers of the members, and the latitude given to persons, not members of your Corporation. It is true, you still retain the power of granting Freedoms and Marks; yet it would seem that no sufficient inducement remains, for persons entitled to their freedom, to take it; and it is clear, that even your Corporation itself must die, or become extinct, in the course of a few

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years, if there be no accession of new members. Your power of granting Marks to freemen and non-freemen of the Corporation, is occasionally called into exercise, and seems likely to come into greater request, especially if you should new-model your bye-laws, as, according to the better opinion, it appears you may do, so as to include, under their provisions, not only freemen of the Company, but also non-freemen residing within the limits of the Corporation.

I would close this part of my subject with a suggestion, that the members of your Corporation should use the influence they may possess over their sons and others, entitled to the freedom of the Company, to induce them to take it. For,

In the *second* place, there are other good offices, which, though not immediately connected with the original design of your institution, you have undertaken, and which are at least so far like the other, that they have for their object the general benefit of the

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town,—I mean the bringing to general view, and sanctioning, and, where necessary, supporting with your pecuniary contributions, such public measures as the town appear interested in,—the dispensing of several important public charities, among which Hanbey's Charity holds so conspicuous a place,—and, by means of your funds and influence, cementing that good understanding between the town's people and their more opulent neighbours, which is likely to contribute to the advantage of both.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and very obdt. humble servant,

JAMES WILSON.

Sheffield, August, 1822.

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A LIST OF THE OFFICERS

Of the Company of Cutlers, for the year ending September 1824.

THOMAS DEWSNAP, Esq. Master Cutler.

WARDENS.

Peter Spurr	John Rowbottom

SEARCHERS.

Joseph Hobson	George Deakin
James Crawshaw	Robert Fisher
James Hall	Henry Moorhouse

ASSISTANTS.

Thomas Champion	Benjamin Marples
William Colley	John Morton
Thomas Ellin	John Woollen
Charles Styring	Samuel Saynor
William Sansom	Samuel Naylor
Enoch Barber	Edmund Wilson
William Broadhurst	John Barber
Samuel Barlow	George Naylor
Thomas Jackson	John Sorby, jun.
Aaron Hadfield	John Staniland
John Hawksworth	William Jessop
George Marriott	William Barker

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A LIST
OF
MASTER CUTLERS,
FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE COMPANY.

1624 Robert Sorsby
1625 John Rawson
1626 William Warter
1627 William Webster
1628 Robert Sorsby
1629 John Webster
1630 William Creswick
1631 Robert Stacy
1632 James Creswick
1633 William Valliance
1634 William Walker
1635 Thomas Creswick
1636 Richard Wilkinson
1637 John Crook
1638 James Creswick
1639 Robert Carr
1640 Robert Scargell
1641 Thomas Milward
1642 Richard Slack
1643 Richard Bayes
1644 William Pell
1645 William Warter
1646 Thomas Ludlam
1647 Malin Sorsby
1648 Robert Brelsforth
1649 Richard Jackson
1650 George Barnesley
1651 William Birley
1652 Thomas Bate
1653 Edward Barlow
1654 William Crawshaw
1655 Thomas Pearson
1656 John Webster
1657 Malin Sorsby

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1658 John Rawson
1659 William Creswick
1660 Stephen Carr
1661 Robert Allen
1662 James Staniforth
1663 James Newton
1664 John Pearson
1665 Thomas Jennings
1666 Nath. Robinson
1667 George Creswick
1668 John Webster
1669 Robert Sorsby
1670 Edward Barlow
1671 Richard Parramore
1672 Matthew Arnold
1673 John Lutton
1674 Castle Shemeld
1675 William Crawshaw
1676 James Newton
1677 John Pearson
1678 Thomas Jennings
1679 Joshua Bayes
1680 Jonathan Webster
1681 Robert Nicholls
1682 John Winter
1683 Edward Badger
1684 William Ellis
1685 Thomas Tooker
1686 Benjamin Kirkby
1687 John Webster
1688 Robert Brelsforth
1689 James Webster
1690 Joseph Downes
1691 John Webster
1692 Thomas Johnson
1693 John King
1694 John Trippet
1695 Robert Spooner
1696 Chris. Broomhead
1697 Richard Downes
1698 Andrew Wade
1699 Benjamim Pearson
1700 Robert Savage
1701 Richard Marsh
1702 Ephraim Nicholls
1703 John Pearson
1704 Edward Sanderson
1705 Joseph Nutt
1706 Ezra Cawton
1707 George Cartwright
1708 John Downes
1709 James Hoole

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1710 John Morton
1711 Samuel Smith
1712 Samuel Twible
1713 Thomas Tooker
1714 John Birks
1715 William Moor
1716 Thomas Broomhead
1717 John Guest
1718 Tobias Ellis
1719 Peter Symon
1720 James Longsden
1721 James Crawshaw
1722 John Smith
1723 Jonathan Moor
1724 Jeremy Best
1725 Tobias Redforth
1726 John Tooker
1727 Andrew Wade
1728 Andrew Wade
1729 Thomas Cotton
1730 Samuel Wainwright
1731 Thomas Wilson
1732 John Ward
1733 Cotton Watkin
1734 John Osborne
1735 Joseph Turner
1736 Joshua Cawton
1737 Joseph Shepherd
1738 Joseph Kenyon
1739 Jonathan Dixon, jun.
1740 Jonathan Dixon, sen.
1741 Richard Kent
1742 Thomas Rose
1743 George Marriott
1744 John Spooner
1745 Joseph Leathley
1746 Robert Dent
1747 Edward Windle
1748 Leonard Webster
1749 George Smith
1750 William Hides
1751 Thomas Newbould
1752 Joseph Parkin
1753 Thomas Law
1754 Joseph Owen
1755 William Webster
1756 Benjamin Withers
1757 John Wilson
1758 Jonathan Moor
1759 Joseph Ibberson
1760 William Webster
1761 William Parker

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1762 George Greaves
1763 Joseph Hancock
1764 Samuel Bates
1765 Joseph Bower
1766 William Birks
1767 John Turner
1768 Thomas Beeley
1769 Jeremiah Ward
1770 Joshua Cawton
1771 William Trickett
1772 Robert Owen
1773 George Brittain
1774 Joseph Kenyon
1775 John Winter
1776 John Green
1777 Samuel Norris
1778 William Linley
1779 Josephus Parkin
1780 John Rowbotham
1781 Peter Spurr
1782 William Fowler
1783 Joseph Hawksley
1784 Benj. Broomhead
1785 Thomas Settle
1786 Samuel Wilson
1787 Jonathan Watkinson
1788 Thomas Nowel
1789 Thomas Tillotson
1790 Joseph Ward
1791 George Wood
1792 John Henfrey
1793 Thomas Warris
1794 Benjamin Withers
1795 William Birks
1796 Joseph F. Smith
1797 William Linley
1798 Samuel B. Ward
1799 Benjamin Vickers
1800 Samuel Newbould
1801 Joseph Bailey
1802 Joseph Withers
1803 James Makin
1804 William Nicholson
1805 John Eyre
1806 John Sorby
1807 Peter Brownell
1808 Ebenezer Rhodes
1809 Robert Brightmore
1810 John Tillotson
1811 John Eadon
1812 James Smith
1813 John Holt

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1814 Joseph Parkin	1819 John Hounsfield
1815 James Makin	1820 James D. Skelton
1816 Thomas A. Ward	1821 William Colley
1817 George Tillotson	1822 Thomas Champion
1818 John Fox	1823 Thomas Dewsnap

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS establishment was founded by King James the First, by a patent granted the 4th of May, 1604, calling it "The Free Grammar School of King James of England, within the town of Sheffield, in the county of York." The Church Burgesses of Sheffield had before this time appropriated a portion of their funds for the education of youth, and had a school under their own patronage; but in 1603, Thomas Smith, of Crowland, in Lincolnshire, attorney, a native of Sheffield, left to the town of Sheffield, £30 a-year, so long as the world should endure, for the finding of two

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sufficient learned men to teach and bring up the young children there in godliness and learning, that is to say, a schoolmaster and usher, the former to receive £20 per annum, and the latter £10, to be elected by the minister and twelve of the best and most sufficient parishioners of Sheffield, and by them to be removed at pleasure*; and his Majesty was applied to for the purpose of incorporating the vicar and twelve inhabitants agreeably to the will as governors of the school. There have been several other benefactors to the institution who have added considerably to its interests.

One of the first objects of the Governors was, to provide a suitable school-room, and probably that maintained by the Burgesses, was continued; as we find that in 1619, they granted to the Governors a lease of a Messuage called the School-house, with the Garden

* Hunter's Hallamshire.

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and Croft adjoining, for 800 years, at one shilling per year rent. The present building was erected in 1649. It is a mean looking place, situated in Townhead-street, and so much below the level of the street, as to appear purposely placed in an excavation of the earth. The historian of Hallamshire gives a poetical description of the school, written by the Rev. Dr. Inchbald, who was formerly a pupil here, from which we gladly insert the following quotation :—

" Pleased, I remember, and for ever must,
Till memory's powers lie slumbering in the dust:
The wall-encircled court, that day withstood,
Low sunk in which our noisy prison stood;
The low arch'd porch of ancient Gothic date,
The modest portal of our prison gate.
(In piteous case disastrous to disclose,
There oft I've seen the little lingerers pause,
With artful head the truant tale contrive,
To Chadwick's * frown all tremblingly alive.)

* Head Master of the School, from 1776 to 1809.

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The gloomy entrance with its double door,
The scooped threshold and the deep worn floor,
The row-ranged forms to glossy smoothness wore
With many a name, all hack'd and mangled o'er;
The high raised wall that half shut out the day,
And fix'd attention while it bounded play.

Much to the credit of the Governors, a new school house is now erecting near St. George's Church, of which our engraving is a correct representation.

The head master must be a Graduate of one of the Universities.

The present Head Master,—The Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, A. M. late fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Under Master, The Rev. THOMAS HOMER.

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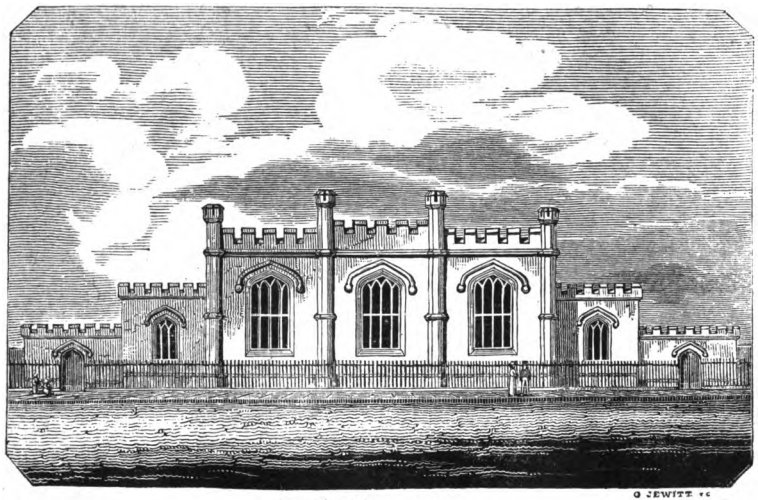

Woodhead & Hurst, Architects.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SHEFFIELD.

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BARRACKS.

THESE form an extensive range of buildings, which with the parade ground, occupy a large tract of land at the north-east termination of the town, on the bank of the river Don. They were erected in 1794, and are capable of containing two troops of cavalry. The accommodations are extremely good, alike for the officers and men, and the situation is delightful and salubrious. The buildings form a square round the parade, and being white-washed and kept extremely clean, have a pretty appearance, when viewed from the different eminences in the neighbourhood. Happily for the country, this military establishment is now but little wanted, and has been thinly tenanted for some years.

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THE LIBRARY

Is situated in George-street. It does not possess a building exclusively its own, occupying but a portion of a large house which was originally built for a coffee-house. The library room is spacious and lofty, and is well filled with a collection of the most popular works in the English language. Adjoining the library is a comfortable reading room, in which are deposited those publications which are not permitted to be taken out. The Society consists of upwards of two hundred members, who are share holders, at four guineas each, and the annual subscription is one guinea. Strangers are admitted to the reading room by the introduction of members who are required to enter the names of the visitors, as well as their own, in a book provided for that purpose.

The library, we understand, is not likely to remain long in its present situation, as accom-

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modations are provided for it in the Music Hall now erecting in Surry-street.

Sheffield has not kept pace with other towns in literary spirit, or it would not be satisfied with having its only public library appended to a Music Hall.

We may justly boast an ample share of literary taste and talents, but the former certainly is not discoverable in our literary institutions, the latter, however, being so conspicuous, notwithstanding the lack of institutions generally supposed favorable to learning do us the greater credit. But on this point there is room for variety of opinions.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

As this Society is in its infancy, no specific building has yet been appropriated to it; but as we could not select any other situation in

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our work in which its account would be exactly in place, and trusting that it will, ere long, gain a "Local habitation and a name," we have deemed it best to notice it here. It was instituted on the 12th of December, 1822, at a public meeting held at the Cutlers' Hall, which was attended by many of the first characters for talents and respectability in the town and neighbourhood. A plan of the intended society was detailed to the public in a printed address a short time previous, and this plan was adopted as the basis of the laws and constitution of the society.

We make the following quotation from the address which will furnish a correct view of the leading features. "The establishment of such a society must be regarded as a very important era in the annals of Sheffield. The charms of such an institution will be felt, especially by that portion of the community whose talents or education has given them a taste for the noble pursuits of literature and science; its meetings will furnish a periodical treat of

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such interest as they have never yet enjoyed; and its lectures, its museum, its apparatus, will, we trust, ever be appreciated as advantages which the town is fortunate to possess. But its utility will be sensibly experienced by every class of the inhabitants, since the advancement of literature and science which it will directly promote, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial effects upon society at large."

"Without these what were unenlighten'd man?
A savage, roaming through the woods and wilds
In quest of prey; and with the unfashioned few
Rough clad, devoid of every finer art
And elegance of life. Nor happiness,
Domestic, mix'd of tenderness and care,
Nor moral excellence, nor social bliss,
Nor guardian law, nor various skill,
To turn the furrow or to guide the tool
Mechanic, nor the heaven conducted prow
Of navigation bold, that fearless braves
The burning line, or dares the wintry pole.
Mother severe of infinite delights."

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Some persons whose opinions are of great weight on the generality of subjects, apprehended much detriment to religion from an institution of this kind. But true religion and true philosophy are so far from being inimical, that they mutually support and assist each other; and no one who reads the regulations of this society, or is at all acquainted with the characters of its officers and members in general, can for a moment entertain a doubt on the subject. Add to this, that true religion is in no danger of suffering from philosophy, or even scepticism itself; yet to avoid all possibility of giving umbrage to those who may think otherwise, all discussions of a religious nature are wholly prohibited.

THE NEWS ROOM

Is situated in East Parade, Trinity Churchyard. It is an elegant and spacious room,

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about 44 feet long and 24 feet wide. This establishment is well supplied with London and country newspapers, reviews, &c. and has the advantage of two arrivals from London in the day, morning and evening. There are 238 members who are elected by ballot: the subscription is twenty-six shillings per annum and one guinea entrance. Strangers residing six miles from Sheffield may be introduced by a member who must enter the name and place of abode of the visitor, &c. in a book kept for that purpose.

THE FIRE OFFICE.

THIS is a small neat building situated in George-street, and consists of offices for the transaction of business and depositories for the engines of the establishment. The company was instituted in 1808, and possesses a capital of £200,000 in shares of £100 each.

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The affairs of this company have hitherto met with great success, and the profits have afforded ample remuneration to the share-holders. The officers consist of twenty-four directors, two treasurers, solicitor, secretary, and assistant secretary.

THE GAS WORKS.

THAT great invention of the present age, light produced by the gaseous principle extracted from coal and other substances, has, in a short time, become generally adopted; experience having proved its superiority over every other light for streets, shops, and manufactories. Sheffield waited to have its utility fairly tried, and its successful introduction into the metropolis and other large towns, induced several of the inhabitants to attempt the formation of a gas company in this place. This was soon accomplished; a capital of forty

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thousand pounds was raised in £25 shares, and a company established by Act of Parliament under the title of 'The Sheffield Gas Light Company.' The work was carried on with great spirit, and on the night of the 6th of October, 1819, the proprietors displayed to the town, the advantages of their establishment, by enlivening the streets with a light but little inferior to meridian splendor.

The works are conveniently situated on Shude-hill, near the Sheaf bridge, and the gasometers are at a little distance on the other side of the street. The building is large and substantial, and is decorated with a beautiful representation of the King's Arms carved in stone, placed on the north east front, bearing the very appropriate motto "Ex fumo dare lucem." This front of the building is inclosed by a neat iron railing. The interior contains the offices and an extensive manufactory in which are fixed 45 retorts, together with conveying pipes, &c. and underneath are purifying vessels, refrigeratory, &c. The gas

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is then conveyed to the gasometers, which are three in number, the largest calculated to hold 22,000 cubic feet of gas, and the two smaller 18,000 each.

Secretary to the Gas Company, Mr. WILLIAM PEARCE.

THE ASSAY OFFICE

Is a large building situated in Fargate. The trouble and expense of sending every article of silver or silver-plate to London, to be stamped, was severely felt, and an Act of Parliament was applied for, to establish an Assay Office. This was procured in 1773, but the present building was not erected till 1795.

The following is a statement of the quantity of silver-plate assayed at this Office at different periods:

			lb.	oz.	dwt.
From July 1, 1774 to July 1, 1775 ..			3010	10	9
——— 1778	1781 ..		2569	11	5

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From July 1,	1789	to July 1,	1790 ..	3079	4	1
————	1799	.....	1800 ..	3848	6	12
————	1810	.....	1811 ..	3882	1	4
————	1817	.....	1818 ..	6214	8	11
————	1818	.....	1819 ..	6128	10	16
————	1819	.....	1820 ..	5236	0	6
————	1820	.....	1821 ..	5310	4	3
————	1821	... ..	1822 ..	4617	3	8
————	1822	.....	1823 ..	4422	9	0

There is a great decrease in the quantity of wrought silver-plate, manufactured within the last four years, and we understand that it is to be attributed to the increased demand for plated goods, which many gentlemen prefer to solid silver, in consequence of the great saving not only in original cost but in the interest of the amount, which every four years would furnish a new set of plated articles. In addition to this, it is understood that the plated goods manufactured here, surpass those of any other place in Britain. The edges and ornaments are made of solid silver, and the plated parts consist of a thick surface of that metal in its

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purest state; and the work altogether is such, as to keep its handsome appearance even with constant use for many years.

THE EXCISE OFFICE

Is a large house in Campo-lane, converted to the purpose, and consisting of a number of offices for the transaction of all business connected with the excise.

Attendance is given every day.

THE POST OFFICE

Is situated at the south-west corner of the Market-place. It is not, strictly speaking, a public building, being merely a portion of the premises of the post-master, set apart for that purpose. The office opens for the transaction

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of business at eight o'clock in the morning, and continues so till ten at night. The Doncaster mail is the first arrival, and brings letters from Lincolnshire, Norfolk, part of Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, east and north Ridings of Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, all parts of Scotland, and the north of Ireland; it arrives at 45 min. past 8, and is ready for delivery in half an hour.

The Manchester mail, (by Glossop) arrives at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, with letters from Liverpool, the Isle of Man, Manchester, and the whole of Lancashire and Cheshire, part of North Wales, Ireland, and part of Westmoreland; they are delivered in half an hour.

The Birmingham mail arrives at five o'clock in the evening, with letters from Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, part of Buckinghamshire, Warwickshire, part of Worcestershire, South Wales, part of Staffordshire, and part of Derbyshire.

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The London mail arrives at five o'clock, with letters from all parts of the south, not named with the Birmingham mail.

The Manchester mail (by Buxton) arrives at six o'clock, with letters from those places named with the Manchester mail (by Glossop, Stockport, Buxton, and Bakewell.) The letters of these three mails are ready for delivery in three quarters of an hour after their arrival, to those who call for them; but the inhabitants whose commercial transactions are not of that importance to send every evening, do not receive them till after the arrival of the Doncaster mail the next day.

The Leeds mail arrives at half past twelve at night, with letters from Leeds and the intermediate towns, as well as from most parts of the west riding of Yorkshire, part of Westmoreland, and part of Lancashire. The letters are delivered in the morning.

The box for the London, Birmingham, and Manchester (by Buxton) mails is closed at ten at night. Letters are received till half past

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ten, upon payment of one penny for each. The bags for the Doncaster mail are made up at twelve o'clock at noon, and those for the Manchester mail, (by Glossop) at half past twelve, letters received for a quarter of an hour after, upon payment of one penny for each letter. The Leeds mail bags are made up at half past four in the afternoon.

A bag with letters for Calais, Hamburgh, and Ostend, is made up every Monday and Thursday evenings, and all letters put into the office the evening previous to the bags leaving London for Gibraltar, Madeira, Portugal, Malta, Brazils, Corfu, America, Jamaica, Demerara, and the Leeward Islands, will be in time to be forwarded with them from Falmouth.

Post Master, Mr. WILLIAM TODD.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS

ARE situated in Norfolk-street, and were erected in 1762, consisting of an entrance hall

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and two side rooms, with offices behind on the ground floor, and a ball room 60 feet by 26, a card room and other appendages on the first floor. These rooms are convenient for the purposes they were designed, but the want of decoration and the general appearance of the entrance hall, staircase, and ball room, render them totally unworthy of the town of Sheffield.

THE THEATRE

Is an extensive building at the back of the Assembly Rooms, in Arundel-street. It belongs to the same proprietors, and was built at the same time, but it has since been taken down and considerably enlarged. The interior is spacious and convenient, the decorations chaste and elegant, and it is inferior to few provincial theatres for its general adaption to dramatic exhibition. It is generally open from October to January, with a respectable company.

The present Manager, Mr. De Camp.

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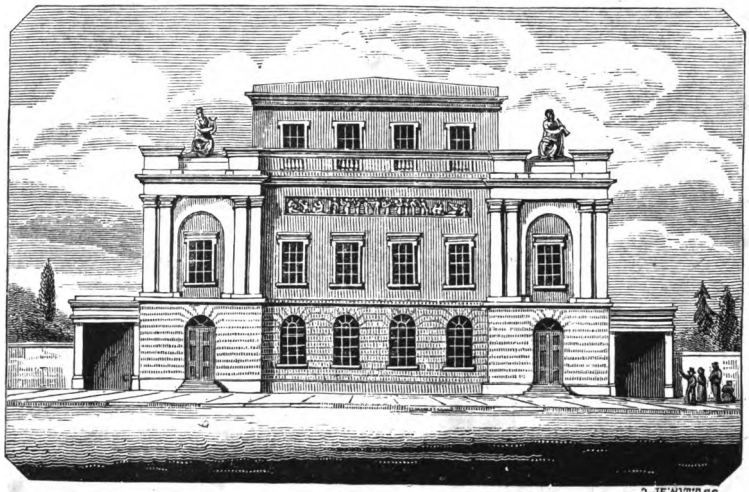

Woodhead & Hurst, Architects.

THE MUSIC HALL, SHEFFIELD.

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THE MUSIC HALL.

THIS building is now erecting in Surry-street at the head of Eyre-street. The first stone was laid on Easter Monday, 1823, by Dr. Younge, amidst a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled to witness the ceremony: on which occasion, the Doctor delivered a very eloquent address. It is to be a large handsome stone building of the Grecian style of architecture, surmounted with a rich entablature. The ground floor will consist of a room for the library 38 feet long and 35 feet broad, the ceiling supported by pillars, a reading-room and saloon attached; a billiard room, 37 feet long and 36 feet wide, two card boxes adjoining; a spacious room for the Literary and Philosophical Society, 37 feet long and 36 feet wide, two Housekeeper's rooms, &c. the first floor will contain the music room itself, 99 feet by 38 feet, fitted up with an orchestra,

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a commodious gallery and other necessaries; adjoining it are to be an elegant saloon 38 feet by 20 feet, with four alcoves, two large refreshment rooms, ladies retiring room, cloak room and other conveniences. It is expected to be finished in April, 1824.

A Society already exists, called the Choral Concert Committee, which provides a series of grand miscellaneous concerts during the season, and when the music hall is completed, we may naturally look for still higher musical treats, at the same time possess a building which will add considerable ornament to the town.

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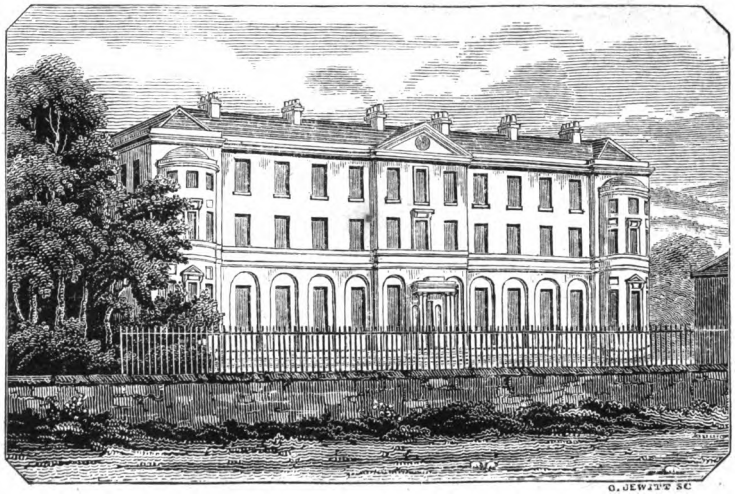

THE GENERAL INFIRMARY, SHEFFIELD.

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CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

THE INFIRMARY.

THE design of this institution was first formed in 1792. An anonymous request was at that time made, that the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood should assemble to consider the expediency of the measure*. They assembled accordingly on Monday, the

* It may not be generally known that this very laudable request proceeded from Dr. Younge. The writer of this note was in company with the Doctor in 1822, when he was led for the first time to acknowledge a fact which he had thirty years confined to his own bosom. One such act of disinterested benevolence, satisfied with its own secret approbation, would raise the most ordinary mortal to distinction. Here it is merely in unison with the general character of Dr. Younge, a character too well known and justly appreciated to need any eulogy from us.

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23rd of April. The business was discussed but the meeting came to no conclusion, and was now in the act of dissolving, when a fortunate turn was given to the proceedings by the offer of £1000 in aid of the design from Mrs. Fell, of Newhall, transmitted through the late Mr. Richard Swallow. Upon this a subscription was immediately opened, which very soon amounted to £15,000.

The first stone of the building was laid on the 4th September, 1793, by Mr. Swallow, as proxy for Mrs. Fell. It stands about a mile from the town, towards the north-west, in a situation equally pleasant and healthful. The building is extensive, substantial, and elegant. The exterior represents a beautiful stone edifice, in plain architecture, of three stories, with circular projections at each end. The principal entrance is in the centre, and consists of a neat portico with a plaister cast of Hope and Charity on each side. In front is a spacious area enclosed with an iron railing, with a gate in the centre, and a porter's lodge on each side.

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The interior arrangements are extensive and convenient, and consist of every requisite which such an establishment can need.

This laudable institution is open to all strangers, as well as natives, who have occasion for medical or surgical assistance without sufficient means of otherwise procuring it.

The institution is supported by annual contributions and the proceeds of benefactions and legacies. In the list of benefactors to this charity is "A gentleman who desires his name may not be known; by Messrs. T. Coutts and Co. bankers, London, £6337. 2s. 10d.:" and the same bountiful individual presented at the same time benefactions equally liberal to the Infirmaries of Nottingham and Derby. It is fit the reader and all the world should know that this most charitable and generous benefactor was the late Rev. Thos. Gisborne, of Staveley, in Derbyshire. The three sums were the proceeds of the sale of £30,000, and the sums of £6873. 16s. 8d. have been since bequeathed by him to each of these charities.

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He died in 1822, at an advanced age—a truly excellent man.

The very great utility of this institution to the town and neighbourhood of Sheffield is demonstrated by the number of patients received annually into the house, which was from Midsummer, 1822 to 1823, 704; and the number of patients to whom relief was granted without being admitted into the house, 1833; and the total number admitted since its establishment in 1797, 33,305.

Dr. Ernest, the house surgeon, whose able and assiduous attention to the duties of his important office, entitles him to the thanks of every friend to the Infirmary, has undertaken the superintendance of a Jennerian institution connected with this establishment, which was begun in 1802, and from that period to June, 1823, no less than 21,530 persons have been inoculated.

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EARL OF SHREWSBURY'S HOSPITAL.

THIS establishment was founded by the last will and testament of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1616; but the unhappy events of succeeding years prevented the benevolent purpose being carried into effect until 1666, when the buildings were completed. They are situated near the river Sheaf, on the east side of the town, and have now a large chapel adjoining them, which we have already noticed.

The object of the hospital is the maintenance of poor aged persons; and as considerable additions have been made to the revenues of the charity by succeeding branches of the family, the original number of pensioners is much increased. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the inheritor of the estates of the Shrewsbury family, is the patron of the hospital and chapel, and the appointment of the pensioners rests with him.

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The charity is managed by trustees, who are also appointed by the Duke of Norfolk. There are at present eighteen men and as many women in the Hospital, the men receive ten shillings and the women eight shillings a week, as well as coals and several articles of dress. During the last session of Parliament an Act was passed for the removal of this establishment to an elevated situation upon the Park-hill, near what is termed the Ropery, the building of which is expected to commence immediately.

PRESENT TRUSTEES

OF THE

SHREWSBURY HOSPITAL.

Rev. Wilfred Huddlestone,
Henry Howard, Esq. Corby,
Hugh Parker, Esq.
Thomas Rawson, Esq.
Vincent Henry Eyre, Esq.
Richard Swallow, Esq.
Lord Henry Molyneux Howard,
The Hon. Edward Petre,
Edward Blount, Esq.

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THE TOWN TRUST.

THE property designated under the above title was most of it given or bequeathed previous to the reformation, and consists in houses, lands, and shares in the river Dun company, &c. &c. The disposal of part of their property was transferred to the Church Burgesses at their incorporation in 1554, for the support of the assistant ministers, repairs of the Church, &c. The annual income of the Town's Trustees is about £1200. The right to elect persons to fill up vacancies in the trust is vested in the inhabitants at large.

PRESENT TRUSTEES.

Mr. PETER BROWNELL, Town Collector.

Mr. John Shore,
Mr. John Greaves,
Mr. Francis Fenton,
Mr. Vincent Henry Eyre,
Mr. Rowland Hodgson,
Mr. S. Staniforth,
Mr. Benjamin Withers,
Mr. Thomas A. Ward,
Mr. Samuel Mitchell,
Mr. Thomas Pearson,
Mr. William Battye,
Mr. William Fisher.

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HOLLIS' HOSPITAL.

THIS was established in 1703, by Mr. Thos. Hollis, a native of Sheffield, who had acquired his property as a vendor of Sheffield cutlery, in London. He was a very religious character, and performed many acts of benevolence, amongst which this stands the most memorable. He founded the charity some years before his death, having purchased a chapel called Newhall, and a house adjoining, which he converted into sixteen dwelling houses, for as many elderly women, widows of cutlers, or others connected with the trade. At his death he made no permanent provision for this hospital, merely desiring that it might be continued, and his heirs have considerably exceeded his beneficent designs. In 1726, a very considerable addition was made by Thomas Hollis, son of the founder, who also established funds for the support of schools, at Sheffield, Rotherham, and Don-

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caster, and for granting assistance to the dissenting ministers of those places. In 1732, it was further improved by Thomas Hollis, grandson of the founder.

The widows receive seven shillings per week, as well as coals, and a gown once in two years, and the dissenting ministers of the Upper chapel, £30 per annum, the minister of the Nether chapel, £10, Fullwood minister, £20, and the ministers at Rotherham and Doncaster £20 each, the schoolmaster at Doncaster £20, and the schoolmaster at Rotherham £40.

BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

This excellent charity was instituted in 1706, for the purpose of clothing, maintaining, and educating fifty-four poor boys, from the age of seven till thirteen. The present school was erected in 1710, and is situated at the

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north-east corner of Trinity Church yard. The charity has had many benefactions of property, the gross rental of which is about £280, and this with £30 per annum from the Duke of Norfolk, collections in the different churches, and annual subscriptions, form the support of the establishment.

In 1796, Mr. Thomas Hanby, of London, said to have been educated in this school, left a bequest of £3000, 3 per cent. Bank annuities, of which the Cutlers' Company are trustees, and directed to pay out of the interest, £10 per annum to the master of the school, £1 for an annual sermon, ten shillings to the sexton, and £5 for a dinner, the residue to be appropriated to the support and education of an additional number of boys in this school. Six are on Hanby's foundation, which makes the entire number sixty.

The greater part of the boys wear a dress of blue, with bands and caps, the remainder are dressed in green, supposed to be in compliance with the request of one of the benefactors,

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and those on Hanby's foundation have the same uniform as the boys of Christ's hospital, in London.

Present Master, Mr. GEORGE SWANN.

PRESENT TRUSTEES.

Rev. Thomas Sutton,
Rev. Thomas Best,
Mr. Rowland Hodgson,
Mr. Samuel Roberts,
Mr. ——— Woollen,
Mr. Peter Brownell,
Mr. Charles Younge,
Mr. Jonathan Marshall,
Mr. John Greaves,
Mr. Thomas Newbould,
Mr. John Eyre,
Mr. Daniel Holy,
Mr. Thomas Watson.

THE GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL

STANDS at the north-west corner of the Church-yard, opposite to the boys' school. It was erected 1786, at an expense of £1500, raised by voluntary contributions. Its object is to clothe, support, and educate sixty poor

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girls, giving them every requisite instruction to fit them for domestic servants. They are admitted at the age of seven, and continue till they are fourteen or fifteen, at the will of the trustees, when they are hired to suitable situations. It has received several benefactions and legacies, but it derives its chief support from annual subscriptions and contributions at the churches, &c.

Present Mistress, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilde.

PRESENT TRUSTEES.

Rev. Thomas Sutton,
Rev. Matthew Preston,
Mr. Rowland Hodgson,
Mr. Thomas Dunn,
Mr. Marsden,
Mr. Samuel Newbould,
Mr. John Heppenstall,
Mr. William Nicholson.

The remaining five are vacant.

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BIRLEY'S CHARITY.

In 1715, Mr. W. Birley gave certain property for establishing and maintaining a school for writing, towards the support of a minister to perform divine service, and to assist certain old and indigent tradesmen or their widows. The direction of this charity rests with the Church Burgesses, School Governors, and Town's Trustees.

BARLOW'S CHARITY.

Francis Barlow, of Sheffield, gentleman, left by will dated December, 1688, eight pounds a-year for the first six years after his death, and six pounds a-year for ever after to be distributed every Christmas by the Overseers of the Poor, amongst such decayed tradesmen as they shall think proper.

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HANBY'S CHARITY.

Mr. Thomas Hanby we have already noticed, left a considerable sum to the Boy's Charity School. It was a portion of a legacy of £8000, to be paid at the decease of his wife, to the Company of Cutlers upon trust, to employ the interest of £3000 in the Boy's Charity School as mentioned in our notice of that institution; and the remaining £5000 to be appropriated to the annual benefit of creditable poor housekeepers, members of the church of England, not under 50 years of age, two-thirds of whom must be men and one-third women. The choice of the individuals to receive the benefit of this charity rests with the master and two wardens of the Cutlers' Company, the past masters, the vicar and churchwardens, and the church burgesses. The day appointed for the distribution is the 29th of June, Mr. Hanby's birth-day, when each individual receives twenty

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shillings in money, a black hat, and a blue coat or cloak.

HUDSON'S CHARITY.

Two hundred pounds was left at the disposal of the Cutlers' Company, by Mr. James Hudson, of London, from the proceeds of which ten shillings is to be paid annually to sixteen of the most needy file makers.

KIRKBY'S CHARITY.

Mr. John Kirkby left in 1779, to certain trustees, four hundred pounds, the income to be appropriated to two poor widows.

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PARKINS' CHARITY.

THE sum of five hundred pounds was left by Mrs. Elizabeth Parkins, in 1766, the income to be appropriated by the vicar, three assistant ministers, and the churchwardens, to such poor persons as they should select.

PARSONS' CHARITY.

MRS. MARY PARSONS who died in 1815, left £1500 to be invested in the public funds, and the interest annually to be distributed amongst 48 aged infirm and poor silver-platers, and £2 for a sermon to be preached in the parish church on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

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THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

THIS establishment is in Carver-street. The building was erected in 1812, by public subscription. The interior consists of two large school rooms, the lower room for boys and the upper one for girls, to which small rooms for the use of the committees are attached. These schools are conducted on the Madras system of education, in union with the National Society in London, and are the centre schools of what is termed "The Sheffield National District Society," which includes six day schools and thirteen Sunday schools in different parts of the town; nine day schools and ten Sunday schools in the immediate vicinity, and the whole are now educating 5134 children.

The centre schools in Carver-street of which we are more particularly speaking, contain according to the report of 1823, 340 boys and 513 girls.

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Present Mistress, ANN SOMERSET.

Present Master, SAMUEL BARLOW.

The institution is supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

THE LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS.

THE school for boys upon this system, was established in 1809, and is situated in Gibraltar-street. The number of boys upon the establishment is 620. The girls school is situated in the same place, and was instituted in 1815. A school of industry had been established ever since 1795, and was the first institution of the kind in Sheffield, but in 1815 it was removed to its present situation, and recommenced upon a more extensive scale. The number of scholars from the report of 1823, is 350.

Present Master, GEORGE TUCKER.

Present Mistress, ELIZABETH MATHER.

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THE SOCIETY FOR BETTERING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

THIS society was established in 1803. An extract from the printed outline of its plan will best explain its nature and design.

"The object of this institution is to promote the welfare and comfort of the poor, by the encouragement of industry, economy, and order; by endeavouring to contribute to the relief of their distress, and to the promotion of good habits and dispositions, and as far as the influence of the society may extend, to counteract the disadvantages which are suffered by the poor through unfavorable circumstances in their situation."

"The concerns of the society are in the intervals of its annual meetings, under the care and direction of a general committee, with a treasurer and secretary appointed by a general meeting of the subscribers every year. A female committee is also appointed annually,

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on whom the care of visiting the poor chiefly devolves, yet with the liberty of referring any case of peculiar difficulty to the general committee."

"The town is divided into ten districts. The visitors of the several districts have to attend to several departments."

1st. "For the encouragement of exertion and forethought, depositories are opened in each district for the receipt of small weekly sums, laid up by the poor for rent, clothing, or other necessary expences that do not occur every week, which deposits are returned when wanted, with a premium from the society. If the deposit be one shilling, or more, weekly, the premium is eight pence per month."

2nd. "The second department is that of visiting and relieving the sick and other families who are in need of the society's aid, also of enquiring respecting the education of children, obtaining their introduction into the public schools, and giving such other assistance as circumstances may require."

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3rd. "Attention is given to poor married women during their confinement, for whom suitable support is provided at different stations in the town for different districts. Linen is also lent to them, and additional assistance given where it appears necessary."

"The committee also visit the workhouse and debtor's prison, obtain recommendations to the Infirmary, and give such occasional advice to the families they visit as circumstances seem to require, to convince them by a candid and friendly conduct that the society is anxious for their real welfare, and to invite them to the consideration that the best means for its promotion must be the cultivation of good principles and good habits in themselves and in their families, remembering their dependance on an infinite and all-seeing power to whom every human being is continually accountable."

Few societies have in view the diffusion of so large a share of blessings to mankind as this, and few have effected such real service to

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the poor. Every want alike spiritual and temporal appears to have its care and attention.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

THIS institution has for its object the restoration of persons apparently drowned. It is remarked in the plan of the society, that "In establishing a society for the benevolent purpose of preserving life; the committee feel it to be their indispensable duty not only to make known every means that may be essentially necessary in *restoring suspended animation*, but at the same time earnestly to impress on the mind of every individual, the absolute necessity of abstaining from measures that have a directly *contrary tendency*, measures which are adopted on erroneous principles, and sanctioned by popular prejudice. The absurd treatment alluded to has a most dangerous

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effect, and is calculated only to extinguish the spark of life, if any remained." Cautions are therefore given by the committee, and the following rewards are offered as an inducement to exertion.

I. The sum of two guineas will be given to persons who may recover a body from the water within ten minutes after immersion.

II. The sum of one guinea will be given to persons who may recover a body from the water within fifteen minutes after immersion.

III. The sum of fifteen shillings will be given to such persons as may use their utmost exertions to recover a body from the water within the above mentioned time, although they may not ultimately succeed in so desirable an object.

The society has five receiving houses where the apparatus for dragging and for restoring suspended animation, is kept: viz. the Barrack Tavern; the Falstaff, Wicker; the Pheasant Inn, Park; the Hermitage, Sheffield Moor; and the Workhouse.

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AGED FEMALE SOCIETY.

THIS institution owes its origin to Mr. Samuel Roberts, of Park Grange, a gentleman who has directed much time and labor to the improvement of Sheffield, and to the alleviation of misery under various forms. The design of the society is to assist those poor women who have reached an advanced period of life, by granting them such comforts as their age and circumstances require, and of which their poverty deprives them. Many are the instances in which the complicated miseries of age and poverty have been subdued by the assistance of this society, when want and disease have been effectually combated, and the breast of despair and anguish changed to a state of joy and gratitude.

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BIBLE SOCIETY.

An auxiliary society to co-operate with the British and Foreign Bible Society was established in Sheffield in the year 1810. Considerable donations were made on its formation and it is well supported by annual subscriptions. The design of this society is one of the utmost importance to the interests of true religion, and the institution of the Parent society may be considered one of the most interesting periods in the annals of Great Britain. It provides for the distribution of bibles and testaments, gratuitously, or at reduced prices to all who want them, and the residue of its funds is transmitted to aid the noble object of the Parent institution, in translating the holy scriptures into all languages, and circulating them throughout the whole world.

The distribution of bibles and testaments

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in Sheffield, is held at the Fire Office, in George-street.

There is a fact connected with this subject in Sheffield which is not generally known, Dudley, in his Analysis of the system of the Bible Society observes, "The first Juvenile Bible Society of which we have any information, is that of Sheffield, established in the year 1804, without any knowledge of the existence of the British and Foreign Bible Society." The Rev. Thomas Best transmitted the account of the origin of this Society, and there need no apology for giving the following extract from his interesting letter.

"A young Lady* about fifteen years of age observing in her visits to the poor, a deplorable want of the holy scriptures, determined to do what she could towards supplying this want; she mentioned to her younger brother

* Miss Catharine Elliott, now Mrs. Wm. Parker, whose zeal for the interests of the Society which she founded is unabated, and of which she still acts as Treasurer.

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her intention of contributing something every week towards purchasing a testament; for at this time she had no idea of being able to give away a bible. She began with a penny and he with a halfpenny: they procured a tin box in which they kept their savings, 'till at length they amounted to 16d. with which they bought a testament. This young lady next drew up a short appeal which she sent to her school-fellows. The proposal was received and entered upon with ardour, and the testaments were given away as fast as they could be procured. A degree of system was gradually adopted, and the society has at different times received presents of books and money. The largest amount received in one year was £32. At first the society distributed testaments only; but of late it has confined itself to bibles, and these as much as possible of the largest size. The committee consists of four members who méet every fortnight."

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CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

THIS auxiliary to the Church Missionary Association in London, was instituted here in 1816, and has received considerable support from donations and annual subscriptions. Its design is in obedience to that command of our Saviour, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," and the exertions of the missionaries who have been sent out by the Parent society, have been crowned with such success in converting the heathen, that every contributor has the satisfaction of knowing that his talent, by being devoted to such a purpose, has not been hid in the earth.

The Treasurer's Receipts from March, 1822, to March, 1823, were £320. 15s. 0d.

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SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THIS national institution has a branch in Sheffield, for the same purpose as the bible society, accompanying the circulation of bibles and testaments, with prayer books of the established church of England.

CHURCH TRACT SOCIETY.

THIS society was established in 1816, and has in view the circulation of religious tracts sanctioned by the church of England. It originated with several of the Sunday school teachers connected with the National District Society in Sheffield, who saw the great advantage likely to be derived by the scholars by the diffusion of judicious tracts. The society was speedily formed and supported in such a

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manner as enabled it to extend its purpose to the town at large.

The number of tracts circulated during the year ending February, 1823, was 24,514. The society's depository is in Fig-tree lane; and the general delivery of tracts to the subscribers takes place quarterly.

There is also a methodist tract society, which has been the means of effecting much good in the town.

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MANUFACTURES.

SHEFFIELD owes the important place it holds amongst the towns of Great Britain, as well as its present support and prosperity entirely to its manufactures. For cutlery articles of every kind it stands without a rival in the world. Its wares are transported to every part of the globe where British commerce extends, and its reputation is manifested by the eagerness with which the produce of its manufactories is sought for, even from the remotest corners of the earth.

Sheffield had obtained a reputation for an article at least, of cutlery, as early as the 13th

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century, and in confirmation of this, the well-known lines of Chaucer have been repeatedly quoted:

> 'A Shefeld thwytel bare he in his hose,
> Ronde was his face and camysed was his nose.'

In order to convey a correct idea of this subject, we subjoin a list of the manufactures peculiar to the place, and for which it is celebrated.

A LIST

OF THE

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES

OF SHEFFIELD.

Augers
Anvils
Awls
Bellows
Boilers for Steam
Bone Scales
Brace Bits
Brass Bolsters
Brass (in general)
Brittannia Metal
Butcher's Steels
Buttons

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Button Moulds
Bayonets
Cabinet Cases
Candlesticks
Clasps
Combs
Corkscrews
Dies
Edge Tools
Engraver's Tools
Fenders
Fire Irons
Ferules
Files
Forks
Hammers
Horn Hafts
Joiner's Tools
Inkstands
Ivory Goods
Lancets and Phlemes
Locks
Magnets
Optical Instruments
Pen and Pocket Knives
Printing Types
Powder Flasks and Belts
Razors
Razor Strops
Rolled Iron
Rules
Saws
Screws
Shears
Scissars
Scythes
Sheaths
Silver Plate
Silver Plating
Silver Refining
Snuffers
Spades and Shovels
Spindles and Flies
Skaits
Spoons
Steel
Stove Grates
Surgeon's Instruments
Table Knives
Wire, Brass and Iron

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Most of these manufactories are well worthy of a visit from the curious stranger; but particularly those for silver and silver-plated goods, pen and pocket knives, files, screws, table knives, razors, scissars, Britannia metal goods, optical instruments, &c. &c.; some of these are connected with the principal shops in the town, as Younge's, Crawshaw's, Green and Pickslay's, Bright and Sons, Rhodes and Co.'s repository, &c.; and in the words of a respectable periodical publication of the present day, "Whoever has visited Sheffield, has doubtless been in the elegant shew-rooms of Messrs. Rodgers and Sons, cutlers to the King, where specimens of cutlery are exhibited at once the most exquisite and surprising, and the whole is so arranged and displayed as to astonish the stranger with the wonderful perfection to which the art is brought." The screw mill in Coulston-street, is well worth the strangers attention; and the display made in the shew-rooms of the different manufacturers of stove-grates, fireirons, and fenders,

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cannot be surpassed in the kingdom; for directions to which we must refer our readers to the Directory, or to the Inns, where information may be obtained.

THE MARKETS.

THE markets of Sheffield are supplied from a very extensive circuit, and afford every thing which the convenience or luxury of life can require. The Butcher's market is supplied with meat of the best quality that can be procured from the counties of York, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln. It is situate on a large plot of ground betwixt King-street and New-Market-street, at the foot of the Market-place. At the bottom of this is the market for eggs, butter, poultry, &c. the greater portion of which are furnished from the farms of Derbyshire, and are always to be found in the highest state of perfection. These farms are much de-

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voted to the purpose of grazing, and it is from them that the town is principally supplied with milk, the demand for which, from a population so extensive, is extremely great. The market for vegetables is on the outside of the inclosure for the butcher's market, principally in small shops which are well supplied with the most common and occasionally the rare productions of the garden, though not very early in the season. The fruit market is on the south side of New-Market-street, and is furnished with a great abundance and variety of native fruits, chiefly from the neighbouring counties. The greatest portion of the potatoes sold in Sheffield market are brought by boats on the canal from the eastern parts of Yorkshire and from Lincolnshire, and are generally excellent in quality, and at a very moderate price. The shops in the town are in most cases supplied from these importations. For the luxury of new potatoes early in the season, the town is indebted to Lancashire and Cheshire.

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The Fish-market is in King-street, and communicates with Castle-street, near the markets already noticed, and is well supplied with cod, turbot, halibut, skate, herrings, shrimps, crabs, oysters, and other shell fish from the eastern coast, on Mondays and Thursdays, and with salmon from the north, and fresh water trout &c. from the rivers of Derbyshire, every day in the season. Rabbits are also exposed here in great plenty and perfection.

Two fairs are held annually in Sheffield, the first, on the Tuesday in Trinity week, the second, on the 28th of November. On these occasions the town is filled with visitors from all parts of the adjacent country, and a display of merchandise and amusement as various as the characters of those who visit them, is invariably exhibited. What may be strictly termed "The fair," is held in the Wicker, Waingate, and the Hay-market. Within the last few years, a cheese fair has been established, and is held at the same time in the Hay-market,

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displaying some hundreds of tons of the best cheese from the dairies of Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire.

THE WATER-WORKS

Are situated on Crooks-moor, and were established in 1782. The Earl of Surry, the lord of the manor at that time, granting the company a lease of the privileges they had enjoyed in a smaller concern of the kind for 99 years, the rent to be one-tenth of the profits of the company.

The principal reservoir is spread over four acres of land, and is calculated to contain, when full, 300,000 hogsheads. There are also five smaller reservoirs. They are supplied from fresh springs on the hills immediately adjoining. The water is conveyed by pipes of 4½ inches bore, to the working dam at

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Portobello, a distance of 1100 yards, and from thence to a stone cistern in Division-street, containing about 700 hogsheads. From this reservoir it is carried by pipes to all parts of the town. The water is soft and well flavored, and from an analysis made by J. Murray, Esq. F. L. S. in 1821, it appears to be as free from impurities and as wholesome in every respect as any water in the kingdom.

THE CANAL.

We have already observed that in 1751, the river Don was made navigable to Tinsley; but still, Sheffield labored under considerable inconvenience in not having this water conveyance at the town itself: and it was certainly a matter of reproach that the only wharf for the shipment of their manufactures to the distant parts of the world, should be three miles from the town. In 1815 the obstacles which

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had hitherto prevented the accomplishment of this most desirable object were removed, the money required for the purpose was speedily raised in shares of £100 each; and on the seventh of June in that year, a bill was passed by parliament incorporating the subscribers under the title of "The Company of Subscribers of the Sheffield Canal," empowering them to make a navigable cut from the orchards on the eastern side of the town, to the river Don at Tinsley.

The work was completed early in 1819; and on Monday the 22nd of February, this direct water communication with the German ocean was opened with great ceremony.

Adjoining the basin of this canal is a spacious wharf, in which the vessels are unloaded under cover, and above are extensive ranges of warehouses and the offices for the transaction of business. The vessels which arrive here are from Hull, Thorne, Gainsbro', York, Manchester, Leeds, and Liverpool, with goods, (Thorne being the port at which goods from

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London generally arrive.) The basin seldom contains more than ten vessels, generally of about 50 tons burden.

INNS AND TAVERNS.

THESE are well conducted and possess every comfort which can be required. To make any distinction would be improper, suffice it to say, they are all most respectable, and in some of them the traveller will find a civility, cleanliness, and attention, which cannot fail to please. The principal are

The Tontine Inn and *Post-house,* a handsome and extensive building in the Hay-market, possessing every means of accommodation in a very eminent degree.

The Commercial Inn, situated at the head of the Hay-market, is a large house, well fitted up, and has extensive accommodations. All

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the mail coaches (except the Manchester which is at the Tontine) runs from this house.

The King's Head, is also a considerable inn, situated in Change-Alley, and possesses good accommodations.

From these three inns coaches start daily to all parts of the kingdom.

The Angel Inn, a very neat desirable house, situated in Angel-street, elegantly fitted up with every convenience most desirable to the traveller. A coach to Birmingham every day (Sunday's excepted.)

There are also a number of good market-houses where the stranger will find every attention paid to his convenience and comfort.

BANKERS IN SHEFFIELD.

Messrs. Parker, Shores, and Blakelock, Bank-street, draw upon Moreland and Co. London.

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Messrs. Walkers, Eyre, and Stanley, Church-street, draw upon Everett and Co. London.

Messrs. Rimington and Younges, High-street, draw upon Masterman and Co. London.

The banks are open every day from ten in the morning 'till three in the afternoon; and on Tuesdays and Saturdays 'till four.

NEWSPAPERS.

There was not any newspaper existing in Sheffield before the year 1787, though several unsuccessful efforts had been made to establish one. The inhabitants were then satisfied with the Northampton Mercury, although it was not received in Sheffield until two days after its publication. Tempora mutantur: there are now three published in Sheffield:—

The Iris; or Sheffield Advertiser, estsblished June, 1787, published on Tuesday, by Mr. Montgomery, Hartshead.

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THE SHEFFIELD MERCURY, established March, 1807, published on Saturday, by Mr. Todd, Market-place.

THE SHEFFIELD INDEPENDENT, established November 1819, published on Saturday, by Mr. Bacon.

WE have now laid before the Readers of the PICTURE OF SHEFFIELD, every thing worthy of notice; we shall therefore conclude the work with the following extract from the celebrated Locke:—

"Whatever we may think of our parts or improvements in this part of the world, where knowledge and plenty seem to vie with each other, yet to any one who will seriously reflect on it, I suppose it will appear past doubt, that were the use of iron lost among us, we should in a few ages be unavoidably reduced to the wants and ignorance of the ancient savage Americans, whose natural endowments and

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provisions came no way short of those of the most flourishing and polite nations;—so that he who first made known the use of that one contemptible mineral, may be stiled the father of arts and the author of plenty."

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A SHORT DESCRIPTION

OF

THE TOWNSHIP OF

ATTERCLIFFE-CUM-DARNAL.

ABOUT a mile and a half on the road from Sheffield to Doncaster, we cross the river Don by a handsome stone bridge, called the Washford bridge, and enter the township of Attercliffe-cum-Darnal. This district, though in the parish of Sheffield, is in many respects entirely distinct from it: it contains three villages or hamlets, namely, Attercliffe, Darnal, and Carbrook. According to the latest census the population amounts to 3172, consisting chiefly of colliers, mechanics, and manufac-

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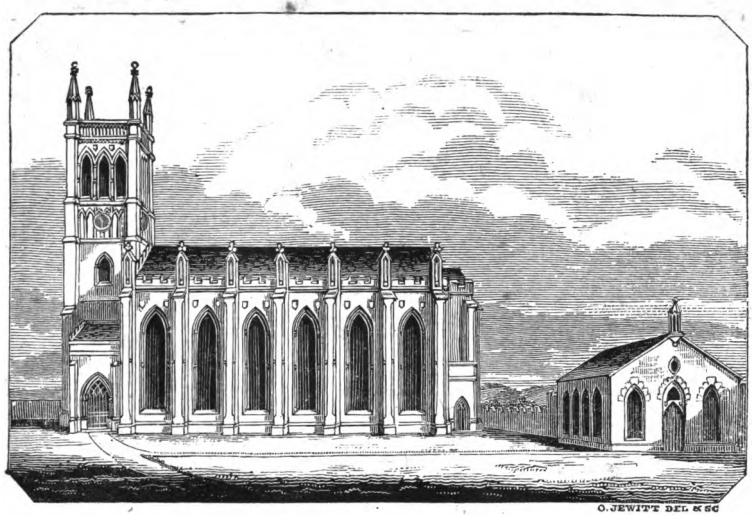

CHRIST'S CHURCH, ATTERCLIFFE.

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turers of cutlery and hardware. The process of refining steel is carried on here to very great perfection by Mr. F. Huntsman..

The facilities of intercourse with other places are very considerable. Coaches pass daily at different hours to and from Doncaster: one, three days in the week to Worksop; and carriers in all directions. The canal from Sheffield to Tinsley (where the river Don becomes navigable) proceeds through the heart of the township; on its banks two private wharfs have been erected for the delivery of goods. A walking post arrives every morning from the office at Sheffield. Letters may be forwarded daily to the north and east by the Doncaster mail, at three quarters past twelve o'clock, to the south by a horse post at four.

Attercliffe has a consecrated episcopal chapel, and two dissenting places of worship; one connected with the Wesleyan methodists, the other with the independent Calvinists, to each of these are attached Sunday schools.

The episcopal chapel is a chapel of ease to

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the parish church of Sheffield: it stands at the north-eastern extremity of the township, with a spacious cemetery. This building was erected by means of the gratuitous and free-will offerings of the inhabitants and land proprietors; the chief promoter of the work being one Mr. Bright, of Carbrook, as appears from "A record concerning the building of Attercliffe Chappell," from which the following is an extract:—

"The Right Honble the Earl of Arundel at the humble suite of Mr. Bright, gave us stone and timber; and neighbours of other towns helped us with carriage of slate, free-stone, timber, and lime; they that had draughts within us led wall stone and timber; many gave horse loads of lime; Mr. Spencer and Robert Curr suffered the stone through their ground, which was a great furtherance. Mr. Bright procured us a bell—Mr. Willm. Pleasington gave us iron to make bars for windows—Francis Moor glazed the window next the pulpit—Christ. Capper gave us the hair that shot

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the Wall—Richard Pigot beautified the two pillars with his work—Mr. Bright gave a bible to the chappell, in 1633."—Who can but admire and long to have witnessed the spirit that is here displayed?

The purposes of the chapel are thus expressed in the consecration deed; "For the more public service of Almighty God, receiving of sacraments, marriages, churching of women, and burialls."—The celebration of marriages has, however, for many years, been discontinued, but wherefore does not appear.

The patronage is in the Vicar of Sheffield for the time being: the small emoluments belonging to the chapel had always been enjoyed by one of the assistant ministers from Sheffield, although the duties were equally shared by the clergy of the parish church, in rotation. The present Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Sutton, viewing with concern the absence of a resident clergyman in so populous a district, with laudable consideration and with his accustomed zeal, determined as far as lay in his power to

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provide for this deficiency: accordingly, on the demise of the late incumbent, the Rev. Edward Goodwin, A. M. he separated Attercliffe chapel from this connexion with the Parish Church, and assigned to it, a distinct and appropriate minister; on the 25th of November, 1817, he nominated the Rev. John Blackburn, A. M. of St. John's College, Cambridge, then curate of Walpole St. Peter's, in Norfolk, who was licensed by the Archbishop of York, on the 29th of December following. Still, however, the object of the Vicar was in danger of failing, in some measure at least, from the want of a residence for the minister; in the course of two years, this point was also secured by the purchase of a convenient and suitable house and croft, by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1820. Since the purchase of the parsonage, the living has received several augmentations, but its value is still very inconsiderable.

Another great desideratum in this township was Church accommodation, especially for the

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poor. Whilst the population of Attercliffe-cum-Darnal was 3172*, the episcopal chapel would not contain more than from 450 to 460 persons; besides which, the seats and pews being entirely private property, no provision at all was made for the poor.

Most happily this inconvenience will not long be felt, as a church is now in progress, (a perspective view of which is here given,) intended to afford 1800 sittings, *one-half of which will be freely appropriated to the use of the poor*. The site was purchased by means of a voluntary subscription, munificently aided by the Lord of the Manor, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and by the Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam. The expense of the building will be defrayed by a grant from his Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches.

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* The township of Brightside Bierlow is generally considered as within the chapelry of Attercliffe; the inhabitants having always claimed and enjoyed the ecclesiastical privileges belonging to it, and one of its churchwardens being constantly returned from Brightside; the population of this township alone is 6615!

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The 30th of October, 1822, was a memorable day at Attercliffe, on it was exhibited a scene of bustle and gaiety, and yet of order and harmony not often surpassed. On this day the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new church, to be called Christ's church, was performed by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, assisted by the Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, and attended by the Right Hon. the Earl of Surry, the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Milton, the Magistrates and Clergy in the neighbourhood, the Master Cutler and Company, Town Collector, Church Burgesses, and a variety of lodges, societies, clubs, and others of both sexes in number about 5000.

"It is a circumstance worthy of remark," observed a speaker on this occasion, "That in the year 1629, the Right Hon. the Earl of Arundel, (the first of the family of our noble Duke,) who became the Lord of Hallamshire, gave the timber and stone for building the chapel now in use, and on the 30th October, 1822, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the

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representative of the same family, has with his own hands laid the first stone of a more substantial and capacious church which is intended to supersede the former."

This church will stand near the cliff, from which most probably the village takes its name*, beautifully over-hanging the Don, and presenting an abrupt precipice of nearly seventy feet in length from the bed of the river.

The situation is most convenient as it respects all the hamlet, and from it the building may be seen in almost every direction around. The extreme length of the church is 137 feet, in breadth 81 feet, its height from the pinnacle of the tower, 120 feet. The style of its architecture is different from that of the churches in the neighbourhood, the windows are what is technically called, of the lancet

* With great deference for the opinion of the learned antiquary, Dr. Hunter, we cannot think that the eminence on which the old chapel stands can have given the village a part of the name, or that it presents any thing which can strictly be called a Cliff.

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form. The interior is expected to produce a fine effect; the mouldings of the pillars and arches are particularly elegant, as also are the mullions and the form of the east window. The ceiling will have no flat part, but an entirely vaulted surface, the groins both over the nave and the side aisles will rise in a concave direction from the walls, meeting the vertex in a point.

The whole design of this church reflects much credit on the architect, Mr. Taylor, of Leeds.

In the perspective view is also seen the National School for girls, just completed, under the direction of the same architect. The school was opened on the 26th of Jan. 1824, for the education of 120 poor girls, on Dr. Bell's system; it is already full. The erection has been accomplished by the aid of the Central National Society, in London, the Diocesan National Society, in York; of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, of the Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, and others; but it has

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as yet, no endowment, or certain means of support whatever.

Not far distant, stands a neat brick building of the same dimensions, for the education of boys. This was endowed with the interest of £300 by the late Mrs. Fell, it receives also, three guineas per annum, from the executors of the late Mr. Clay. Here are also four unendowed alms houses. Nearly opposite the boys school, is the principal house in the place, belonging to Gamaliel Milner, Esq. one of the Capital Church Burgesses, and of the ancient family of that name at Burton Grange. In the same direction is a dwelling which for a few years was the residence of Mrs. Hoffland. (see page 103) On the left of the road going to Rotherham, is seen New-hall, the residence of Richard Swallow, Esq.

CARBROOK

Was formerly celebrated as the residence of the Brights, of whom, Sir John took an active

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part in the civil wars, he was a colonel in the Parliament army, and one of the six representatives of the west-riding.

Carbrook Hall is still standing, but subdivided into several small tenements. In one of the rooms is a remarkable chimney-piece of carved wood, in the centre pannel of which, there appears to be represented a saint treading the devil under his feet.

DARNAL.

On the road to Worksop, and on the top of the first hill after leaving Attercliffe, stands this small hamlet. The traveller on a clear day will be repaid by turning round when he has reached the summit of the hill, and surveying the prospect it commands.

Proceeding onwards, a large and substantial house will be seen on the right, belonging to an old family of the name of Staniforth.

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Dr. Hunter observes, "The Staniforths are still here, and have a capital mansion in the heart of the village, which was built in 1723, by the father of the present inhabitant. They are a rare instance of a Hallamshire family residing upon lands possessed by their ancestors of the reign of Richard the Second. They might be here much earlier, but from that period there is a regular succession of family evidences."

The inhabitant here referred to, Samuel Staniforth, Esq. died on the 23rd of September, 1820, in the eighty-third year of his age, full of days, and high in the esteem of all who knew him. The house is now occupied by Mr. Porter, one of the Capital Church Burgesses.

A methodist chapel was built at Darnal, in 1822.

We conclude our remarks on this place by another quotation from Dr. Hunter:—

"After the restoration, there retired to this his native village, a person named Walker. He continued to reside here till the year 1700, when he died, and was buried in the Parish

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Church of Sheffield. The tradition of the village of Darnal goes to fix on Walker, that his was the rash hand which smote off the head of the king. The evidence which was collected by the late Mr. Wilson and Mr. Goodwin, and laid before the public in successive communications to the Gentleman's Magazine, is thought by the writer of the Hollis's Memoirs to fix the deed on Walker, with more certainty than attends the evidence which would fix the bloody and evil deed on any other name. It consists of recollected confessions in his dying moments, tradition of a warrant having been sent for his apprehension, which he escaped through the connivance of Mr. Spencer, of Attercliffe, joined to the fact, that in the trial of the persons who composed the Court of Justice, Walker was several times mentioned, as being the name of the man who actually struck the blow."

THE END.

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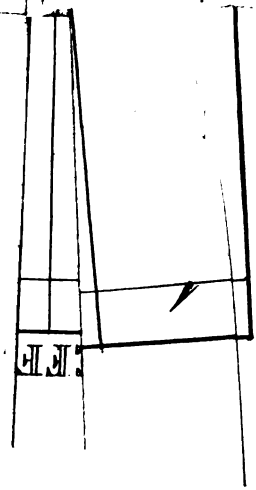

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